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WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, sunny, with a chance of storms, 72-79 (22-26). Saturday, similar. LONDON: Fri. [illegible], 71-79 (22-26). Saturday, similar. CHANNEL: [illegible]. ROME: Friday, sunny, Temp. 75-86 (24-30). NICE: Saturday, showers, Temp. 70-79 (21-26).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi 4.50 Dirh. Algeria 3.00 Din. Austria 12 S. Bahrain 0.400 Din. Belgium 23 B.Fr. Cyprus 250 Mills. Denmark 3.75 D.Kr. Dubai 4.50 Dirh. Egypt 50 P. Eire 22 P. Finland 3.00 F.M. France 3 F. Germany 1.50 D.M. Great Britain 20 P. Greece 22 Dr. India Rs. 9 Iran 70 Rials. Israel I.£22.00 Italy 500 Lire. Jordan 300 Fils. Kenya Sh. 8.00 Kuwait 300 Fils. Lebanon 62.75 Libya L.Din. 0.25 Luxembourg 23 L.Fr. Madeira 27.5 Esc. Malta 22 Cents. Morocco 3.00 Dr. Netherlands 1.75 Fior. Nigeria 70 K. Norway 3.25 N.Kr. Oman 0.425 Rial. Portugal 25 Esc. Qatar 4.00 Rials. Saudi Arabia 3.50 Rials. Spain 50 Pes. Sweden 3.00 S.Kr. Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr. Tunisia 1.25 Din. Turkey T.£ 37.50. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 90.35. Yugoslavia 22 D.

ran's Army Attacks Kurds fter 25 Troops Ambushed

HRAN, Aug. 23 (AP) — Gov- ent troops with artillery and opter gunships attacked Kurd- orces in the town of Saqqez in rn Iran tonight, and heavy lties were reported on both reporters there said.

e new assault erupted after 25 nment soldiers were killed to- in an ambush by the autono- seeking Kurdish rebels in Kur- n province, the official Pars agency reported. The leader e province's 4 million Kurds d for a battle to avert a "new torship."

elicopter gunships dropping s over Kurdish defenders d them with machine-gun fire ops on the outskirts of Saqqez

mortars into its center. ght's battle in the town of 0 was the biggest between nment forces and Kurds since ng erupted in Kurdistan 10 ago.

urdish sources said there were about 2,000 heavily armed Kurdish fighters in Saqqez reportedly holding out against a greater number of government troops. The sources said that Kurds controlled a bridge between the town and the main road leading to Sanandaj to the south. The army was expected to move up more reinforcements and heavier weapons at daybreak to clear the area.

In Khuzistan, Iran's major oil-producing area to the south, ethnic Arab militants threatened renewed violence if their spiritual leader is not allowed to return to the province by Saturday, Pars said.

In a brief message distributed by Kurdish sources in Tehran, Sheikh Ezzedin Hossein called on Iranians to defend the Kurds because it is "becoming clear now the government is leading the country to a new dictatorship." He urged Iranians "not to believe the poisonous lies which are being spread under the noble name of religion."

He said the Kurds "will not stop fighting for one moment until Kurdish aspirations are met within a united Iran." For centuries the large Kurdish population in northwestern Iran has fought for independence, but the the Kurds now say they want autonomy within the nation of Iran. Sheikh Hossein and other Kurdish leaders, including members of the banned Kurdish Democratic Party, have gone into hiding. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's Islamic ruler, has called for their arrest, charging they instigated the heavy fighting last week in the Kurdish town of Paveh.

Commander Killed

Units of the 28th army division were ambushed near the town of Saqqez early today. The division commander, 21 troops and 15 Kurds were killed, and at least 15 troops were wounded, Pars said.

Kurdish sources said the ambush followed a mortar attack on the town by the army unit, which incited the population against them. The sources said the soldiers called on troops in nearby Bukan for help, but were ignored. The Kurds contend Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary guards went to the Bukan barracks and arrested its commander for not moving his troops out in support of the beleaguered army force.

Reporters in Kurdistan said today that troops and revolutionary guards entered the town of Kamyaran, south of the region's chief city, Sanandaj, disarmed the local population and declared martial law. "The town was dead and no traffic was permitted to pass through for five hours," a reporter said.

At Sanandaj, where the government maintains a large air base, reports said C-130 troop transports "flew in constantly" with men and supplies to bolster the growing number of troops assigned to Kurdistan.

The chief of the armed forces, Gen. Hossein Shakeri, in a message to the Kurds, claimed troops were not being sent to Kurdistan to suppress them, but were "simply returning to where they used to be," Pars reported. He said: "The Islamic Republic Army pledges to bring peace and order to the Kurdistan area and crush any kind of armed resistance."

Arab Warning

While attempts were under way to control the Kurds, ethnic Arabs in Khuzistan warned that if their spiritual leader is not permitted to return home by Saturday, "We will react strongly."

Taher Shobeir Khaghani was whisked away by government forces in July after ethnic Arabs clashed with revolutionary guards in the port city of Khorramshahr. He was taken to the holy city of Qom, 100 miles south of Tehran, where Ayatollah Khomeini has his headquarters.

The Arabs, who also seek a degree of self-rule for their minority in a mostly Persian nation, could deal a severe blow to the government if they tried to sabotage oil installations, which now are under heavy guard. In early July, Arab activists claimed responsibility for bombs that damaged oil pipelines. Lines leading to the world's biggest oil refinery, in Abadan, were shut down for 10 days.



United Press International

Gary Lauck leaves courthouse in Bueckeberg, West Germany, after testifying yesterday.

U.S. Nazi Testifies in West Germany

BUECKEBURG, West Germany, Aug. 23 (AP) — Because of his testimony today in the trial of six West Germans accused of neo-Nazi terrorism, Gary Lauck, a U.S. Nazi leader, may face a charge of supporting terrorist activities if he ever re-enters West Germany.

Mr. Lauck, 25, had been called as a defense witness by the lawyer for Michael Kuehnen, an accused gang leader charged with masterminding terrorist strikes in 1977 on a bank and a NATO weapons depot.

During his testimony, Mr. Lauck who publishes the German-language newspaper NS-Kampfruf (National-Socialist Battle Cry) in the United States and distributes a semi-monthly Nazi sheet in West Germany, said he agreed with a story in the paper praising violent action directed against the West German state.

The prosecutor accused Mr. Lauck of violating the federal statute against supporting terrorist activities, and later said that Mr. Lauck would be prosecuted if he re-enters West Germany illegally.

Mr. Lauck had twice been expelled for distributing hate literature and was barred from re-entering the country; he had been granted safe conduct to enter West Germany to testify, and a defense lawyer said that this amounted to a guarantee of immunity from arrest.

Mr. Lauck described himself, in German, as a "politician" in an answer to the five-member panel of judges who carried out the questioning. He denied that he has personal leadership over Nazi organizations in West Germany, but conceded that some members of these groups could look to him for orders.

U.S. Bid Fails To Prevent UN Palestine Talks

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 23 — Over U.S. protests, the UN Security Council today opened its controversial debate on Palestinian rights, setting the stage for a confrontation between the United States and the Arab bloc.

Behind the scenes, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, still was trying to avert a showdown over a resolution that the United States has warned that it would veto if the Arabs insisted on putting it to a vote. Attempting to avoid the veto — which would anger supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Arab suppliers of oil to the United States — Mr. Young asked that the session be postponed until after President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin meet next month.

Arab forces in the United Nations refused to cooperate, apparently wanting the United States to kill it. It took the Security Council only five minutes of closed-door consultations to decide to go ahead with its afternoon debate despite Mr. Young's request for a postponement.

The Arabs said that they would introduce a resolution affirming the rights of the Palestinians "to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty" despite Washington's commitment to veto it. The measure would amend the council's Resolution 242, which speaks only of a just solution to the Palestinian refugee question and which has been the foundation for Middle East peace negotiations since the 1967 war. Israel, which has vowed never to deal with the PLO, insists that Resolution 242 must remain unchanged.

Council President

Mr. Young, the council president under the monthly rotation system, will be in the chair as acting U.S. ambassador and will cast the U.S. veto if there is a vote. The prospect is ironic because it was Mr. Young's attempt to postpone the debate that led him to hold a secret meeting last month with Zehdi Terzi, the UN observer for the PLO, and it was that meeting — in violation of U.S. policy prohibiting contacts with the PLO — and Mr. Young's subsequent attempts to mislead the State Department about it that led to his resignation on Aug. 15.

The text of the Palestinian resolution was circulated privately at the United Nations earlier today even though the Arabs had not officially filed it with the council. Diplomatic sources said that meant that the text could be changed.

U.S. diplomats were hard at work to avert the confrontation with the Arabs. Some diplomats suggested that the resolution could be introduced but not voted on for the time being. Mr. Young was trying to use his influence to persuade the Arabs not to ask for a vote, and Western diplomats said that he had a 50-50 chance of success.

A delegate from Western Europe said that the Arabs should be satisfied with the publicity that they have attracted for the Palestinian issue. Any confrontation in the council, he said, would be apt to spoil this effect.

PLO Observer

"I don't see the sense of holding a meeting without pushing the draft resolution to a vote," said Mr. Terzi, the PLO observer. On an NBC television program today, he said that if the United States vetoes the resolution he will ask his nonaligned supporters in the organization to call for an emergency session of the General Assembly.

Seven delegations — Egypt, Gabon, the PLO, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Iraq and Czechoslovakia — requested the floor to speak at the afternoon meeting.

Mondale to Visit China for Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (Reuters) — Vice President Mondale, the most senior Carter administration official to visit China, leaves for Peking tomorrow for talks on U.S.-Chinese relations, the troubled situation in Indochina and other issues.

U.S.-Chinese relations have not been smooth in recent months. Washington was angered by the Chinese invasion of Vietnam last February almost immediately after the visit to United States by Deng Xiaoping, the senior vice premier.

Israeli Troops Raid South Lebanon Town

TEL AVIV, Aug. 23 (AP) — An Israeli army unit entered a southern Lebanese town early today and blew up two houses in a raid in which an Israeli officer was killed and two soldiers were wounded, the army said.

It said the action was in the town of Baraachit about 10 kilometers north of the Israel-Lebanon border.

United Nations headquarters in Jerusalem reported an overnight clash in the area in which the Irish Battalion of the UN peacekeeping force came under machine-gun fire.

The UN reported no casualties and said it was not known if the fire came from Israeli troops or Israeli-backed Christian Lebanese militia units. "It was a short burst of fire, probably just warning shots aimed at scaring them," a UN spokesman said. The Irish did not shoot back."

An Israeli Army spokesman said Israeli troops "did not shoot at the Irish and they did not shoot at us."

The army announcement of the incursion said that an Israeli force blew up two houses used as "terrorist dwellings" and found combat equipment, including Kalashnikov rifles and explosives.

The army would give no details of how the Israeli casualties occurred, except to say they were not the result of UN fire. The dead officer, a physician, was identified as Lt. Avraham Babyoff, 26.

From Beirut there were reports of renewed artillery fire on southern Lebanese villages from the direction of Israel. And Lebanese Premier Salim al-Hoss braved incoming fire to inspect an embattled region around Nabatiyet.

Mr. al-Hoss was caught briefly by shellfire as he was leading government officials on an inspection tour of a village. Several shells hit the village and the premier was forced to take cover. No casualties were reported.

The shelling was reportedly not as intense as yesterday, when, according to Beirut, Israel and its Lebanese rightist allies launched one of the heaviest artillery assaults of the year.

Bekaa Valley Hit

Boats were sunk, many houses and cars were destroyed or damaged and fires were started by phosphorous bombs in the barrage that ranged from coastal Tyre to deep inside the strategic Bekaa Valley. Several deaths and numerous injuries were reported.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros said he had asked the country's UN delegation to submit a complaint to the Security Council "against the Israeli aggression on Lebanese regions in the south."

In Washington, the State Department issued a call yesterday urging all participants in the renewed clashes to stop "this continuing tragedy."

UN officials were working to try to end the latest round of fighting, which erupted in earnest Sunday and has steadily escalated since.

Beirut radio and travelers from the stricken areas said the Israeli and rightist fire, from artillery, mortars and tanks, thundered late into last night almost without interruption. At one point, shells were landing fully 24 miles north of the border, deep in the Bekaa Valley, where Syrian peacekeeping troops are stationed, on the villages of Yohmor, Suhmor and Mashgara, the radio said.

But the heaviest-hit area appeared to be the port of Tyre. During an 11-hour period, a UN source said, a total of 637 artillery, mortar and 105-mm tank rounds exploded in the vicinity, including nine hits on Tyre itself. At least 10 boats were sent to the bottom of the harbor.

UN Troops Held

In an incident of the fighting yesterday, Lebanese leftists took 30 UN soldiers prisoner after one of the Lebanese held a gun to the head of a local UN commander, a UN spokesman announced today.

The episode occurred near the village of Qana after four soldiers attached to the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon (Unifil), three Dutch and one Fijian, were wounded in a clash with "armed elements," the spokesman said. The UN uses the term "armed elements" to describe Lebanese leftists and Palestinian guerrillas.

The two sides agreed to negotiate, but, the spokesman said, "The local leader of the armed elements . . . upon reaching the Unifil position, drew his gun and held it to the head of the Fijian officer in command demanding the surrender of the 16 Fijian and 14 Dutch soldiers there." They were later released.

An announcement in Cairo today said President Anwar Sadat is taking a vacation until Sept. 10. It said Vice President Hosni Mobarak was assuming all presidential powers during Mr. Sadat's vacation, which will include a visit to Israel early next month.

A Phone Call ets U.S. Group Vial of Drug

ASHINGTON, Aug. 23. — affiliate of the Church of ntology has obtained a vial Z, a hallucinogen used by the y in the 1960s for chemical- are experiments, in a test of al controls on drugs. The iate, the American Citizens Honesty in Government, ob- ed a small shipment of the cinogen by calling a phar- eutical company in New Jer- and ordering it.

he Scientologists, who said BZ is more potent than), said at a press conference erday that the Drug Enforce- t Agency and the Food and g Administration had been ty of negligence by failing to rol the drug's availability.

spokesman for the company, Imann-La Roche Inc., as- wledged that it had furnished drug to the group and said steps had been taken to ngthen drug-distribution rity.

Vaughn Young, editor of a ntologist publication, said he told the company that he ted the drug for research pur- s. "If BZ were a controlled stance," Mr. Young said, eral agents would quickly me into tow. . . depending he dosage, I have enough to pacitate] anywhere from 300 00 people with but a phone

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Purge of Party Expected

Peking Drive Attacks Corrupt Officials

By Linda Mathews

NG KONG, Aug. 23 — The se Communist Party, appar- worried about its tarnished e at home and abroad, has hed a campaign to weed out pt and incompetent officials nd factional strife within its

ell-informed Communist es here believe that several- bers of the ruling Politburo, ding Wang Pongping, the bo- ard of the late Mao Tse-tung, Chen Muhua, China's only n deputy premier, are both in rdy because of their alleged ption.

e new campaign, disclosed last by the People's Daily, should ore orderly and less disruptive previous purges, the Hong sources said. Although sever- illion people may be ousted the 38-million-member party, ousecleaning reportedly will rried out according to regular dures laid down by the party's formed disciplinary commis-

commission should com- widespread respect, for it is by two revered figures. Its nan, 74-year-old Chen Yun, led over economic reconstruc- n the early 1950s and later re- many of Mao's most revolu- y schemes. Its secretary, Yingchao, is the widow of er Chou En-Lai.

Including Politburo

ith those two in charge, I n't think there would be any laints about favoritism s," said a Western diplomat "They're considered com- y scrupulous, and together ave enough clout to go after bout anybody, including the uro."

People's Daily did not iden- he targets of the current but it hinted that the purge reach into the top ranks of rty. A front-page commenta- he newspaper, the official or- gan of the party, warned Aug. 15 of wrongdoing "among the leading cadres." A featured article in the same issue said that "within the ranks of the leadership" there were "conspirators and bad elements" who ignored party guidelines and pursued selfish interests.

The newspaper said it had uncovered evidence that "some leading cadres" had taken bribes, pulled strings for relatives and cronies, and "squandered public money on large-scale construction and luxurious housing for themselves." Although these people are a "small portion of the party," the paper said, "their deeds have harmed the prestige of the party and served as a bad influence for people all over the country."

The allegations of high-level corruption coincided with charges in wall posters that Mr. Wang, the sixth-ranking member of the leadership, recently built a luxurious villa at public expense. The posters, tacked up during the weekend on Peking's "democracy wall," demanded that Mr. Wang resign from all his official posts and stand trial.

The authors of these new broadsides may have powerful backing within the leadership. The posters remained in place this week, although in recent months Peking police have removed quickly other broadsides critical of party figures. China's new criminal code makes it a crime to libel a public official.

The posters, signed by human rights organizations that first surfaced last fall, "Peking Spring" and "People's Forum," indicated that the authors may have had unusual access to official information. The latest poster, dated Aug. 19, gave precise figures on the amount of money — 6,927,682 yuan (about $4.3 million) — that Mr. Wang is alleged to have spent on a new house inside Zhongnanhai, the heavily guarded, red-walled enclave in Peking where the leaders live.

Mr. Wang, a shadowy figure who ran China's secret police under Mao, has come under intermittent attack for being too loyal to the late chairman's memory and for resisting the more pragmatic policies of his successors. But he has proved surprisingly resilient. He was suspended from duty several months ago and no longer participates in Politburo deliberations, but Communist sources here say he has managed to hold on to his titles and privileges.

Analysts here believe that Mr. Wang has been spared so far because Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping wanted to preserve at least the semblance of unity at the top. But if the corruption charge can be proved, that would give the party a way to ease Mr. Wang out of the leadership without controversy.

Chen Muhua, the hard-driving deputy premier who oversees China's population control and foreign aid programs, appears to be less vulnerable than Mr. Wang.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

French Willing To Leave Chad

PARIS, Aug. 23 (Reuters) — France is ready to withdraw troops from Chad and give the central African country economic aid, presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said today after warring Chadian factions signed a peace agreement in Lagos on Tuesday.

The agreement criticized the French presence. Mr. Hunt said the 2,500-member French force would pull out as soon as the withdrawal is requested by the new Chadian government that the agreement provides for.

French troops have been stationed in Chad since its independence from France in 1960. They kept out of the civil war last February, and now guard the airport of the capital, Ndjamena, and key buildings such as the national bank. There are also about 400 French technicians in Chad.

Star of Bolshoi Defects to U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP) — Alexander Godonov, a star of Russia's Bolshoi Ballet, has been granted asylum in the United States, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said today.

Mr. Godonov, 29, is the leading male dancer of the 125-member Bolshoi troupe that is touring the United States. He defected in the company's fourth and final week at the State Theater in Manhattan's Lincoln Center.

It was not immediately known how the dancer left the entourage, nor were his whereabouts known.

Uganda Bans Game Hunting; Herds Halved Since Amin Rise

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 23 (AP) — The Ugandan government, saying poachers had killed half of the country's big game since former dictator Idi Amin came to power, today banned hunting.

Tourism and Wildlife Minister Obua Otua said that during Marshal Amin's eight-year rule, soldiers and other poachers had used helicopters, artillery and machine guns to kill game, and had sold the meat and trophy hides and heads. Before Marshal Amin, Uganda was reported to have 40,000 elephants, 80,000 buffalo, 500 rhinoceroses, and 100,000 hippopotamuses.

Since Amin's overthrow other soldiers "are now combing the game parks clean," said Paql Tamukedde, director of the country's wildlife sanctuaries, and game wardens lack the means to stop the slaughter.

The new government is trying to revive tourism, banned by Marshal Amin after peaking in 1972 with 85,000 visitors, but Mr. Tamukedde said that many lodges have been damaged in the war, and in some areas game is almost nonexistent.

Last week, American biologist Karl Van Orsdol said that Tanzanian troops who helped topple Marshal Amin four months ago have slaughtered 10,000 wild animals since then.

In Role as U.S. Black Spokesman

Young Seeks Leadership Base

By Milton Coleman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP) — Andrew Young, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, is seeking a forum from which to maintain and expand his role as a national black spokesman on foreign and domestic affairs when he leaves the Carter administration, according to friends and advisers.

The 47-year-old Congregationalist minister, who submitted his resignation under fire last week, will probably move to Washington or return to Atlanta, the acquaintances said, and establish a think-tank of type office staffed by half a dozen of his closest aides.

"Andy wants to remain a public figure, both domestically and internationally. If there is a new national black leader, it's Andrew Young," said a lawyer involved in the discussions about Mr. Young's future.

Politically, Mr. Young has ruled out running next year for the Senate seat held by Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., as he was reported to have said last week he was tempted to do, the sources said. Mr. Young does not believe a black can be elected to the Senate from Georgia, one acquaintance said.

Damage Among Blacks

But Mr. Young does plan to campaign actively for President Carter's re-election, despite what many see as irreparable damage done to the Carter administration's standing among blacks by the circumstances of Mr. Young's departure.

The sources cautioned, however, that Mr. Young, one of the blacks closest to the president, realizes he would need some strong commitments to blacks from Mr. Carter to offset opposition toward the administration.

"There's no question about his commitment to support Carter," one source said. "The question is what is Jimmy going to put on the table to give Andy some credibility?"

"Andy said he believes that a second-term Jimmy Carter is better than a first-term whatever," said Marion Barry, mayor of the District of Columbia, who, along with several other black mayors, talked to Mr. Young immediately after the resignation was announced.

The exact form of the organization that would be Mr. Young's base when he leaves his post next month has yet to be determined. Mr. Young and his advisers hope to be able to attract enough financial support — perhaps in the form of grants from private foundations — to pay Mr. Young's salary and that of a staff to research and produce materials for him.

Mr. Young's new office would be a more long-term effort, friends said. His immediate concerns are with winning what he is said to consider a pitched battle with the State Department over the reason for his departure.

State Department officials have linked Mr. Young's departure to what they say was an inaccurate and misleading account Mr. Young gave — and later reversed — about his meeting July 26 with Zehdi Terzi, the Palestine Liberation Organization's observer at the United Nations. For several years, U.S. officials have promised Israel that they will have no substantive contact with the PLO, which is publicly committed to Israel's destruction.

Those who have talked with Mr. Young said he believes the version of his explanation that the State Department released to the public was not what he told the department. The implication by the State Department that Mr. Young had to resign because he lied has aroused Mr. Young's ire, they said.

"Andy has a strong sense of personal integrity. He resents the way they orchestrated it publicly," said one friend who attended yesterday's breakfast. "He's as angry as Andy can get. Andy does not usually express hostility."

National black leaders have rallied in support of Mr. Young, and nearly 200 assembled in New York yesterday at a meeting that some said was unprecedented in stature by any other since the 1963 march on Washington.

There also has been sharp debate over a possible breach in relations between blacks and Jews because of Mr. Young's resignation, and some black leaders have discussed shifting their foreign policy stand to one more in favor of the PLO.

Rhodesian Planes, Troops Strike 6 More Guerrilla Bases in Zambia

SALISBURY, Aug. 23 (AP) — Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops and warplanes have struck six more black nationalist guerrilla targets in Zambia, including one called "Moscow," the military command here reported today.

The brief communique did not specify when the attacks took place or where the targets were. It said only that they followed yesterday's air raid against a camp at Mulungushi.

The raids were made less than a month before Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa and Patriotic Front co-leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe are scheduled to meet in Britain in a new effort to end the guerrilla war. The talks were called by Britain with the blessing of Commonwealth leaders, and they are to start Sept. 10.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe announced last weekend that they were prepared to join in the talks but stressed that there would be no ceasefire.

The communique said that "a series of air and ground attacks were mounted against six Zipra targets within Zambia. Among them was one known as Moscow base. All security forces and aircraft returned safely to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia." Zipra is the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, the military wing of Mr. Nkomo's faction of the Patriotic Front.

After yesterday's attack, a Zambian government spokesman in Lusaka said that the target at Mulungushi was a refugee camp and that the air raid caused only light damage. The Rhodesians said that they struck a camp of Mr. Nkomo's faction.

Nicaraguan Classes Reopen With Sandinista History

By Charles A. Krause

MANAGUA (WP) — When Education Minister Carlos Tunnermann arrived on a recent morning at the Primary School of the Heroes and Martyrs of the Barrio Rene Shick, he was greeted with warm applause by the 1,200 children, 24 teachers and 50 or so parents who had gathered outside on the school's grassy playground.

Mr. Tunnermann's arrival, in a white Mercedes-Benz that once belonged to former dictator Anastasio Somoza, was unexpected. Olga Pineda, a sixth-grade teacher, said excitedly that a minister of education had never before visited the relatively modern, although poorly equipped, school, located in one of Managua's poorest neighborhoods.

The excitement grew as the students first sang the "Hymn of the Sandinista Front," which they sista Front," which they seemed to kd Mr. Tunnermann tell them that they "will have a privileged place in the new Nicaragua because you, the children, are the hope of the country and the revolution."

Yesterday marked the unofficial reopening of Nicaragua's public school system, which has been closed since May, when the fighting was so bad and the streets so unsafe that it was decided that the system's 500,000 primary and secondary-school students would be better off remaining at home.

For the next month, the schools will be open and their teachers will be in place but the normal curriculum will remain suspended. Instead of learning how to read, write and do arithmetic, the children will spend their time learning about the revolution, its history, principles and goals.

"Many of these children have seen their fathers or their brothers killed. Some of them have had their homes bombed and all of them have suffered," Mr. Tunnermann said during the short ride between his office and the recently renamed Heroes and Martyrs primary school, which used to known simply as the First Step Elementary School of the Barrio Rene Shick.

"We decided that we had to explain to the children what had happened before the regular school year begins again" on Sept. 16, the minister said.

Each school in the country will use the coming month to acquaint its students with past and present Nicaraguan history, to be taught by the system's 10,000 teachers, who spent the last two weeks attending special courses designed to teach them how to present the material.

In addition to the history lessons and discussions, Mr. Tunnermann has asked the schools to organize recreational activities and requested teachers to treat students with flexibility and understanding, to give them an opportunity "to recover the joy of living" after the months of fighting most have witnessed.

At the Heroes and Martyrs School, a small group provided music for the children and eight high school students presented a show of native Nicaraguan marimba dances.

But at the heart of the month's activities will be the courses about the revolution. Their content will undoubtedly be of interest to local and foreign observers, who will be watching to see whether it explains or indoctrinates.

The country clearly needs a better system of education. According to statistics compiled by the Somoza government, based on a 1971 census, 42.1 percent of the country's 2.5 million people are illiterate and 20 percent probably are functionally illiterate.

Only 65.3 percent of the children under 12 who should be in school actually attend classes and only about 25 percent of those who enter the first grade continue through high school, according to the official figures.

One of the first things the new government here said it will do is make primary and secondary school both obligatory and free. Mr. Tunnermann said it will take some time to implement this policy, however, because only 37.2 percent of the country's schools, limited by a lack of qualified teachers and space, currently hold classes beyond the third grade.

Bank Moves to Aid Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (NYT) — The Inter-American Development Bank, the largest of the regional development banks, is restructuring $55 million in loans and other funds to help Nicaragua rebuild its economy.

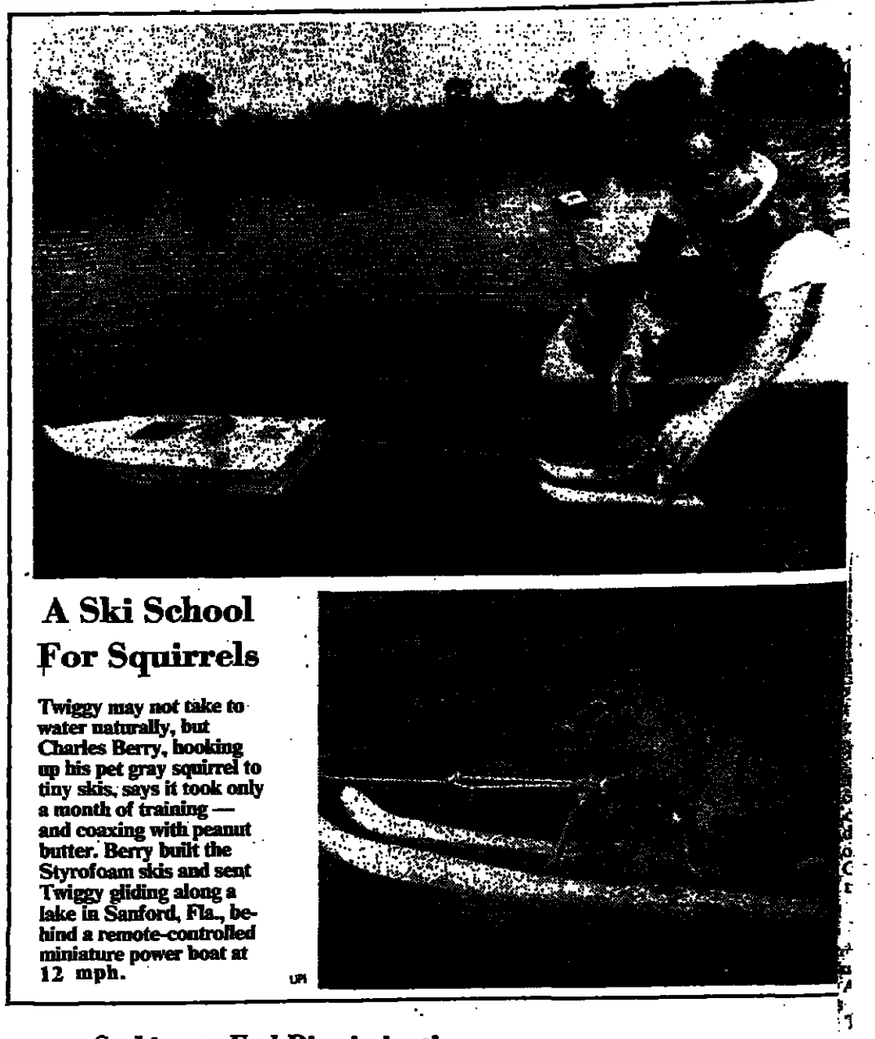
In an announcement yesterday, the bank said it had decided to accelerate and reoganize seven loans and four technical-cooperation projects approved by the bank to make them "more flexible so that Nicaragua can make full and rapid use of the undisbursed resources."

Projects financed with the bank's assistance include land settlement, health facilities, rural electrification, water and sewage systems, feeder roads and credits for agriculture.

The action is the second major step by the bank to help Nicaragua recover from its protracted civil war. On July 30, the bank made a $20-million emergency deposit in the Central Bank of Nicaragua to enable the country to meet short-term cash requirements.

The bank appointed a special task force last month to evaluate Nicaragua's recovery needs and assist in reconstruction plans. The group is now completing its second trip to Nicaragua.

In the last five years, the bank has authorized more than $115 million in loans to Nicaragua for economic and social projects. But the money has been for specific projects, several of which have been destroyed or were badly damaged by the fighting.



A Ski School For Squirrels

Twiggy may not take to water naturally, but Charles Berry, hooking up his pet gray squirrel to tiny skis, says it took only a month of training — and coaxing with peanut butter. Berry built the Styrofoam skis and sent Twiggy gliding along a lake in Sanford, Fla., behind a remote-controlled miniature power boat at 12 mph. UPI

India Party Asks Reddy's Impeachment

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (UPI) — The Janata Party today demanded the impeachment of President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, claiming he was too hasty in dissolving Parliament and calling national elections.

Mr. Reddy, seeking a solution to India's worst political crisis since gaining independence from Britain 32 years ago, dissolved Parliament yesterday and ordered general elections for November or early December.

The crisis was precipitated Monday by the resignation of Prime Minister Charan Singh after only 23 days in office.

Mr. Reddy said he was convinced that in the "present unstable situation no party is in a position to form a stable and viable government."

Political observers said there was little chance of success for the impeachment move because it required the support of two-thirds of Parliament's lower house.

Asked About Support

Janata Party leader Jagjivan Ram said today Mr. Reddy had asked him earlier to assess the extent of support for his party in Parliament. Mr. Ram apparently interpreted the inquiry to mean whether he could form a government and he said he promised Mr. Reddy that a list of his supporters would be delivered late yesterday. The presidential decree dissolving Parliament was proclaimed shortly after midday.

While welcoming a new election, former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's faction of the Congress party was unhappy that Mr. Singh's government would continue in office as a caretaker administration until the elections.

Other Indian leaders were also critical of the presidential decision to keep Mr. Singh in office for another four months.

"For several months India will be governed by a Cabinet which has never enjoyed the confidence of the house," said Nani Palkhivala, a former Indian ambassador to the United States.

Rhoodie in South Africa To Face 7 Fraud Charges

From Agency Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 23 — Eschel Rhoodie, the runaway former secretary of South Africa's defunct information ministry, returned unwillingly today to his country. He faces fraud charges stemming from a financial scandal which rocked the government and forced a state president and other officials to resign.

Mr. Rhoodie, extradited from France where he had been living in self-imposed exile, was taken off a South African Airways jumbo jet which arrived here on a scheduled overnight flight from Paris.

Under South African law, Mr. Rhoodie must be formally charged in court within 48 hours. He was taken to the central prison in Pretoria to await a hearing.

He faces seven fraud charges in connection with use of state funds. A commission appointed to investigate the scandal reported that more than $480,000 was deposited in Mr. Rhoodie's personal bank account in the four years he worked as information secretary at an annual base salary of $14,400.

Mr. Rhoodie fought extradition from France, claiming the charges against him were trumped up by political opponents. He has asserted that all of his activities — in which more than $70 million was spent — were approved by then-Prime Minister John Vorster. Mr. Vorster, who subsequently became state president, was forced to resign when a government commission investigating the scandal found that he had lied about his knowledge of the secret propaganda war.

It remains unclear whether Mr. Rhoodie's accusations will be tested, at least publicly, in his trial. The government may hold it in camera. It already has banned publication of any pictures of Mr. Rhoodie.

Mr. Rhoodie also claimed Prime Minister Pieter Botha, who succeeded Mr. Vorster, knew of his secret activities. Mr. Botha has denied knowing about the more controversial activities of Mr. Rhoodie's department.

But Mr. Rhoodie contends government records will prove Mr. Botha's involvement and bring his government down. It is likely that Mr. Botha and other top government officials likely will be subpoenaed to appear at Mr. Rhoodie's trial.

More FAO Aid to Jordan

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP) — An additional $3.8 million worth of emergency food — 14,400 tons of wheat to help feed 400,000 people for three months — for drought-stricken Jordan was approved today by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. In May, the FAO approved $2.6 million in aid.

Eight Get Death In Mozambique

BEIRA, Mozambique, Aug. 23 (AP) — The Marxist Frelimo government sentenced eight men to death yesterday for "aiding the enemy," apparently the Mozambique National Resistence Movement (MNR).

Reports in the South African press say the MNR, led by former Frelimo official Andre Matade Matsangaisse, has vowed to "liberate the people of Mozambique from the Marxist oppression which has been imposed on them."

The MNR has claimed, again in the South African press, a number of recent successful ambushes of Frelimo troops and a raid in which a major oil depot was destroyed here. However, Frelimo has remained officially silent on the MNR and it has been impossible to verify the claims.

Floods in Pakistan

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Aug. 23 (AP) — Sixty-five houses collapsed in Kohat, North-West Frontier province, yesterday after heavy flooding. There were no casualties.

Battered Chilean Teacher Dies After 5 Days in Jail

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP) — A Chilean teacher, who had been held incommunicado by security police for five days on charges of subversion, died Tuesday in a Santiago hospital where he was being treated for wounds apparently inflicted in jail.

The human rights organization of the Chilean Roman Catholic Church yesterday demanded an immediate investigation. The Interior Ministry announced that it was looking into the case.

The dead man, Frederico Alvarez Santibanez, 32, was among four persons arrested last week and accused of distributing subversive pamphlets and attempting to set fire to an unoccupied police van.

Internal Bleeding

The security police — the successor organization to DINA, which was dissolved two years ago as part of an effort to improve Chile's police-state image abroad — put the prisoner before a judge in such poor condition that the judge ordered him hospitalized, court records show. Mr. Alvarez, covered with bruises, was found to have multiple internal hemorrhages. His death early Tuesday was announced later in the day.

The Santiago press gave extensive coverage yesterday to the death of Mr. Alvarez. Two women arrested with him were released by the court, but the fourth prisoner, Raul Lopez Peralta, 20, remains in jail.

While the number of political arrests has dwindled in Chile in recent months, police surveillance is said to have increased recently with the reported return to Chile of the nephew of the late President Salvador Allende, Pascal Allende, a leader of the underground Revolutionary Left Movement.

Food Poisoning Kills 9th Person in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP) — Health officials reported yesterday that an 85-year-old woman patient died earlier this week in the geriatric ward of Sandwell District Hospital near Birmingham, the ninth fatality from food poisoning in England in a month. Two other patients and a nurse there are ill in the outbreak.

Salmonella bacteria in cooked meats, particularly chicken that had been frozen and ordered through catering companies, were identified as the cause of all the deaths. Of the nine, seven were hospital patients, two were guests at wedding receptions.

Salvador Troops Kill 3 Protesters

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 23 (UPI) — National Guardsmen fired on 150 demonstrators putting up roadblocks north of the capital last night, and killed three of them, authorities said. They said that the demonstrators fired first.

The demonstrators were said to be members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, a leftist coalition of 20,000 workers, peasants and students — the largest anti-government group in the country.

Meanwhile, 30 striking female workers continued to hold hostage William Boorstein, 60, a U.S. director, and two Salvadoran officers of the Apex textile plant. They have been held since Aug. 14. They were not released as expected yesterday because of what a U.S. Embassy spokesman called a "holdup in negotiations."

Bhutto Daughter Assails Leaders

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 23 (AP) — Benazir Bhutto, 26, daughter of the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, yesterday charged the government of Pakistan with "character assassination of me and the Bhutto family."

At a news conference at her father's residence, she referred to the release of a photostatic copy of her letters to her brother, Murtaza Bhutto, in London, and said there was nothing in these letters about bartering away Pakistan's national interest to the United States. She said that her privacy was infringed by the interception of the letters.

On Monday, the PPI news agency had released a photostatic copy of the text of letters; they directed him to seek U.S. assistance in helping the Pakistan People's Party regain power and save her father from execution, in return for the assurance that he would give up Pakistan's nuclear program.

Jailed Bishop Freed by Guinea

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 23 (Reuters) — A Guinean Roman Catholic archbishop who was in solitary confinement for eight-and-a-half years until his recent release has resigned his post and been replaced, the Vatican announced today.

Archbishop Raymond-Marie Tchidimbo of Conakry, 59, jailed for life after being convicted of plotting against the government of President Sekou Toure, will be succeeded in an unusual appointment by a 34-year-old parish priest, father Robert Sarah.

Archbishop Tchidimbo was released on Aug. 7 after intercession by William Tolbert, the Liberian president. The archbishop came to Rome for a meeting with Pope John Paul II and has now left for a stay in France, where he told Vatican radio he will try to catch on events of the last eight-and-a-half years.

Suspect Surrenders After U.S. Hijacking

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 23 (AP) — A man pretending to carry a bomb hijacked a United Airlines 727 carrying 119 persons from Portland to Los Angeles and forced the plane to return to Portland, where he surrendered early today, the FBI said.

All 112 passengers and seven crew members left the aircraft unharmed, the FBI said. The man was identified as James Allbee, 26, of Portland.

Seeking to End Discrimination

U.S. Widens Probe of Laws on Citizens Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (IHT) — President Carter has signed legislation that expands the scope of a congressionally mandated report on federal laws that discriminate against U.S. citizens abroad and extends the deadline for its presentation to Jan. 20, 1980.

Language added to this year's Foreign Relations Authorization Act by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., directs the administration to consider not only how U.S. statutes and regulations treat Americans abroad differently from Americans at home but also how these laws and regulations may cause "competitive disadvantage for Americans abroad relative to the treatment by other major trading nations of the world of their nationals working outside their territory."

This goes considerably beyond a rider to last year's State Department authorization, also introduced by Sen. McGovern, which required the administration to submit a report "not later than Jan. 20, 1979," only on how these laws discriminate against U.S. citizens abroad vis-a-vis those at home. Due to the complexity of the issue and the need for comments by a wide variety of federal departments and agencies, that report was never submitted to Congress.

Focus Changed

The new language also changes the focus of the report from an emphasis on the need for "fair and equitable treatment" for U.S. citizens overseas by the federal government, as stated in the original legislation, to a need that U.S. laws "be designed so as not to create competitive disadvantage for American citizens living abroad or working in international markets."

Andrew Sundberg, a director of American Citizens Abroad, a Geneva-based organization, said his group was "very pleased at the continuing support from Sen. McGovern and from other members of Congress" on this issue.

ACA has presented the administration a list of 50 ways in which U.S. laws and regulations discriminated against Americans abroad. Mr. Sundberg called on U.S. citizens overseas to take advantage of the new law to present examples of such inequities. He said that these could be sent to the ACA at 157 Route du Grand-Lancy; 1213 ONEX; Geneva.

In addition, James Barie of the Office of Management and Budget, who is coordinating the administration efforts to produce tups wishing to make their views known on this issue could send them directly to him at the OMB: Executive C Building; Washington, 20503.

Mr. Barie has noted that few Americans abroad have pressed their views on the issue other administration sources cited this lack of response as s ing that there really is not muc terest in thethat there really i much interest in the subject.

The report is to be transmitt the speaker of the House of R sentatives and the chairman c Senate Foreign Relations Com tee "not later than Jan. 20, 198

The Foreign Relations Au ization Act also includes a se blocking the State Depart from eliminating U.S. const in: Salzburg; Bremen, West many; Nice; Turin; Goteborg, den; Adana, Turkey; Tar Morocco; Mandalay, Burma; bane, Australia, and Surab Indonesia. The State Depart had planned to close these pos an economy move.

Housing Construction In China Called Chaotic

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING (NYT) — The new 10-story, buff-colored apartment buildings stretch one after the other for almost two miles along one of Peking's main thoroughfares. To all appearances, they are an answer to one of the city's worst problems, a severe shortage of housing.

But the apartment houses, many apparently finished more than a year ago, are largely empty because they lack water pipes with adequate pressure, gas mains for the stoves and a workable heating system.

"They are beautiful buildings," a taxi driver said as he cruised past. He spat out the window in contempt. "But whoever built them should be shot."

The project, a colossal white elephant, is a symbol of the troubles that China's leaders now concede they are having with the construction industry. Like many state-run industries, construction seems caught between being overly centralized and not being controlled at all. There are constant shortages and bottlenecks and a lack of personal accountability for what is built. At the same time, many private clandestine groups build houses and other structures and the government seems unable to interfere.

End to 'Anarchy' Urged

Terming the situation "sluggish, disorganized, chaotic and wasteful," a long article in the People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, demanded that what it described as "anarchy in construction in Peking" be corrected.

Each year since 1970, the article said, government construction companies have put up buildings with more than 350,000 square yards of floor space in Peking in violation of regulations. Among other effects, this has wiped out nearly 1,000 acres of park in the capital, which is badly short of it.

Another article in the People's Daily said the time needed to complete a project was double what it was in the 1950s and that the average cost of construction had doubled since the first five-year plan in the 1950s even though the Communists have contended for years that they have eliminated inflation. The article traced the spiraling costs to the tendency to start too many projects at once, spreading materials and the labor force so thin that no building gets finished on time.

Evidence of the shortage of building materials is visible across China. To prevent pilferage, construction sites are illuminated at night while many residences and public buildings have inadequate lighting or none.

In the case of the Peking apartment buildings, one of the few residents attributed the troubles to a lack of coordination between the agencies involved. "Whoever arrived at the job first just set to work, so one group began to build the apartments before the water pipes had been laid," he said. "No one cared about the result."

Pumped by Hand

The resident has a sixth-floor apartment to which he must pump water by hand. The buildings were designed to be heated by hot water from the Peking No. 2 thermal power station, but the plant is so far away that by the time the water reaches his apartment it is only 41 degrees Fahrenheit.

A solution to the construction problem has been adopted by the city of Fuzhou, on the coast opposite Taiwan. The People's Daily reported that the authorities there lifted a ban on the private construction of houses, letting people count the cost against the rent they owed to the state. Housing is so tight that the allotment is 3.9 square yards of floor area per person, but more than a third of the 110,000 households do not have even that much. At the present rate of state construction, the newspaper said, it would take 10 years just to house these people at the minimum rate of 3.9 square yards.

In Canton, according to knowledgeable Chinese, families and some government offices have long resorted to calling in unofficial construction companies. They often come from rural counties or communes but hire as laborers persons living illegally in the city. They share their profits among the laborers, skilled craftsmen and the agent who arranges the job. Few questions are asked as long as they do their work.

China Scores Corruption

(Continued from Page 1)

even though her supposed abuse of power was aired at the recent National People's Congress in Peking.

Cheng Ming, a pro-Peking Chinese-language magazine in Hong Kong, reports in its current issue that Miss Chen was accused of arrogance because of her conduct on a state trip to Romania earlier this year. Several Chinese sportsmen who were visiting Romania at the same time fell ill and asked to be evacuated back to Peking aboard Miss Chen's official plane. The Chinese Embassy in Romania agreed, but after the athletes' stretchers were put on the plane, Miss Chen ordered them off and flew home alone.

When delegates to the People's Congress were told of the incident, the magazine said, "there was a great deal of displeasure and resentment at this flaunting of special privileges."

The People's Daily indicated that the punishments to be meted out by the disciplinary commission would vary in severity. Some wrongdoers will be given a second chance, the paper said, but "those who refuse to mend their ways . . . should be dismissed from the party without further ado."

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Japan to Lend to China

TOKYO, Aug. 23 (Reuters) — Japan is ready to provide loans to China for industrial modernization, Japanese foreign ministry sources said today. They said the government is studying a Chinese request for government loans, which they refused to detail. Trade sources have said China is seeking loans of between 1 and 1.1 trillion yen ($4- to-5 billion).

TV Union Strif Widens in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP) — labor dispute blacking out Bri commercial television for the l day, worsened yesterday when companies said all members of three unions involved were be suspended without pay.

Employees struck Aug. 10 pay increases of 25 percent. T companies offered 16.5 perce worth £1,320 pounds ($2,917) the average yearly wage in the dustry of £8,000 pounds ($17,680

The companies say they are l ing a total of about £1 milli ($2.21 million) a day in advertisi income and are being "bled death" by soaring pay deman Alan Sapper, a union represen tive, said that while employees well paid, company profits ha rocketed by 189 percent in th years "and we want more of it."

Nimeiri Warns On Refugees

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. (AP) — President Gaafar N said yesterday that refugees f neighboring countries have beco a "security threat" and that plans either to repatriate them remove them to camps.

Over half a million Erit Ethiopian, Chadian, Ugandan Zairean refugees are in Su They are concentrated in the l cities, particularly this capital, treans top the list with 300,000.

Gen. Nimeiri, quoted by th danese news agency, said the gees are creating a crisis in p port, housing and food and pe um supplies.

Belfast Gunme Hit Ambulanc

BELFAST, Aug. 23 (UPI) British soldier was slightly i when suspected IRA gunmen su a burst of shots at a military lance on a motorway o outskirts of Belfast today.

There was no patient i ambulance, which had Red insignia painted on the side the roof, an army spokesman At least three bullets rippe the vehicle, which was pa armor-plated, hitting one o soldiers inside in the thigh.

A police spokesman sa gunmen held a family hostag house overlooking the motor Dublin, about 5 miles w Belfast's city center. The trained a machine gun on th and fired at the ambulance, ently the first military veh appear.

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ry Young Resignation

acks in U.S. Assert Role Defining Foreign Policy

By Thomas Morgan and Lee Lescaze

W YORK, Aug. 23 (WP) — argest assembly of black lead- nearly a decade, some say the 1963 march on Washing- et here yesterday to decry the ation under fire of Andrew the departing U.S. ambas- to the United Nations, and first time to declare that no uit black Americans them- ould define the role in the of foreign policy that is of theirs.

is is our independence day," enneth Clark, a noted psy- st and political theoretician ned the group, which in- Walter Fauntroy, the Dis- of Columbia's Democratic te Georgia State Sen. Julian the Rev. Jesse Jackson of ion Push, Benjamin Hooks, the National Association Advancement of Colored (NAACP), Vernon Jordan, of the National Urban and Joseph Lowery, presi- of the Southern Christian ship Conference (SCLC).

separate, unanimously ap- statement addressed the ning of tensions between and Jewish organizations Mr. Young's resignation. It for discussions between and Jews to be "conducted s of specific issues and prob- rather than in terms of emo- supplication, subtle or fla- threats or coercion or ure."

group's foreign-policy state- reflected a national consensus re than 200 black politicians vic, fraternal and profession- lers.

ny of them said they were an- by a "paternalistic attitude" Jews and some other whites argue, discreetly or openly, lacks are not qualified to par- ticipate as equals with whites in discussions of international affairs.

Richard Hatcher, mayor of Gary, Ind., read one of the group's statements which was pointedly critical of Israel: "We join with Ambassador Andrew Young in rejecting the notion that any foreign nation should dictate foreign policies of the United States."

Mr. Fauntroy read another of the group's statements, one challenging what the black leaders called the poor treatment accorded black Americans involved in foreign affairs.

Equality at Issue

"Neither Jews, Italians, Germans, Irish, Chinese, British, French or any other ethnically or nationally identifiable group has any more right to be involved in the development and conduct of U.S. foreign policy than Americans of African descent," Mr. Fauntroy read to a crowd of reporters and participants in the black leadership meeting.

"In every war since the founding of this nation, black citizens have borne arms and died for their country . . . It is to be expected that should the United States become drawn into a war in the Middle East black Americans once more will be called upon to sacrifice their lives," the statement read.

"Without question, Young's resignation precipitated this meeting," Mr. Fauntroy told a reporter. "Without his forced resignation, we would not have had this awakening and show of independence among all black leaders on the question of our right to be involved in shaping American policy."

Policy Struggle

Since the weekend, Jewish leaders and others have tried to discourage black leaders from supporting the SCLC in its efforts to enter directly into Middle East peacemaking.

The group met with skepticism and criticism as a result of its proclaimed "moral mission for God to seek peace," and outraged Jewish leaders by declaring its support for self-determination for Palestinians.

Israel's UN ambassador, Yehuda Blum, told reporters that the SCLC leaders "were not experts" on the Middle East question, and suggested they did not understand the issues of the region.

While the black leaders yesterday did not endorse the SCLC's call for Palestinian self-determination, they made it clear that they stood with the SCLC in its assertion of the rights of black Americans to express their views of international as well as domestic issues.

Some of those in attendance criticized American leadership for, in their words, letting Jews determine the Western world's position on the Middle East at great taxpayer expense and at the risk of war, the consequences of which would be more harmful to blacks than others in the United States.

Pursuit of Goals

In their statement on black-Jewish relations, read by Julian Bond, they said that if blacks and Jews cannot resolve their differences "by rational discussion in an atmosphere of mutual respect, then realism demands that blacks will differ with Jews even as Jews will differ with blacks. Each group will then use whatever power and influence it has to pursue its own goals."

The statement criticized some Jewish organizations for "abruptly becoming apologists for the racial status quo.

"The term 'quota', which traditionally meant the exclusion of Jews, is now being used by many Jews to warn against attempts to include blacks in aspects of our society and economy from which they were previously excluded," the statement added.



United Press International

CONTROL PANEL FOR SHAH'S CAR — A New Yorker demonstrates the infra-red glasses and command control panel of a 1979 Cadillac limousine that was built for the Shah of Iran. The automobile, which cost $245,000, will not be delivered to the shah, now living in exile in Mexico. Among its security features: Rear and front machine-gun mounts, an emission system that can spray out oil, tear gas or sleeping gas, radar and an emergency oxygen system.

ok Islands Ban Leader From litics 3 Years

KOTONGA, Cook Islands, 3 (Reuters) — The high court eek banned Sir Albert Henry, st prime minister of the Cook s in the South Pacific, from part in politics for three

Albert last week pleaded to three charges relating to a racy to rig last year's general ns to ensure his return to The charges included bri- conspiracy to defraud the ment of about $325,000 and ation of the public moneys

faced a possible jail term of ears, but was put on proba- or three years and was fined $1,400 for conspiring to fly gal voters. He was also or- to pay costs of about $2,000. Albert ruled the islands from when they became internally verning, until last year. He e March, 1978, elections, but urt later ruled that the fly-in were invalid. Sir Albert was , and opposition leader Tom became prime minister.

Witness in OPEC Suit Says U.S. Allowed Price-Fixing

By Charles Maher

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23 — An expert witness presented evidence yesterday that indicated that the U.S. government once had allowed companies operating in the Middle East to engage in price-fixing, the same practice now being alleged in the antitrust suit here against the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The federal judge hearing the case said that he felt as if he had been hit by "no less than a thunderbolt" when he read the written testimony of Morris Adelman, a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who was appointed by the court as an expert witness.

As a result of the evidence, the judge indicated that he believed that there was little he could do against OPEC. The cartel is accused in the suit by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers of violating U.S. antitrust law by fixing the price of petroleum shipped to the United States.

In the third day of the trial at the federal courthouse here, Mr. Adelman submitted written testimony before taking the stand.

He referred in his written statement to a 1960 consent decree between the U.S. Department of Justice and a number of multinational oil companies. The decree explicitly permitted the companies to engage in price-fixing, the division of markets and certain other practices in their operations in Middle East countries, Mr. Adelman said. The practices would be in violation of U.S. antitrust law if done in the United States. The decree was entered shortly after the creation of OPEC.

On reading this, U.S. District Court Judge Andrew Hauk interrupted the oral testimony. "You say OPEC price-fixing was approved by the U.S. government," he said. "Well, if we've got a situation here where the U.S. approved [such conduct], who am I, one of 700 federal judges, to say stop? It seems to me, if you are right, the executive side has approved fixing of prices by OPEC. It seems to me my hands are tied.

"We have action here which approved the OPEC concept. Where do I get any jurisdiction to interfere in foreign relations? I was astounded when I read that. I think it's a very strong indication to this court that I shouldn't stick my judicial nose in. If I do, I could get it chopped off. I must say it's no less than a thunderbolt."

Attorney Richard Fine, appearing as a friend of the court on behalf of the plaintiffs, suggested that the judge had misread the meaning of the consent decree. He said that the oil companies involved were compelled to follow the rules of foreign countries to stay in business there.

The union is seeking an injunction that would prohibit U.S. purchasers of OPEC oil from passing on to U.S. consumers any portion of the purchase price traceable to price-fixing.

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Philadelphia Sues Newspaper Over Brutality Article

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 (UPI) — Philadelphia filed a $20-million lawsuit against The Washington Post, charging that the newspaper libeled the city in an article about alleged police brutality.

The article (IHT, Aug. 15, 1979) was written by Jonathan Neumann, former Pulitzer Prize winning reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer, after the U.S. Justice Department filed a civil suit against senior city and police officials for allegedly condoning widespread police abuse.

City Solicitor Sheldon Albert called the story "corrupt, dishonest, and maliciously deceitful journalism."

Mr. Albert said that he instructed the city's legal staff to prepare a second libel suit against Carl Rowan, a syndicated columnist, in reaction against Mr. Rowan's column on the Philadelphia police published Sunday. Several newspapers that ran the column will also be named as defendants, he said.

Brazilian Police Attempt to Bar Nuclear Report

SAO PAULO, Aug. 23 (AP) — Police trying to prevent the publication of a story revealing details of a secret contract that is part of the nuclear agreement between Brazil and West Germany seized master plates of the newspaper Gazeta Mercantil yesterday, editor-in-chief Roberto Muller Filho said.

He said the police entered the printing plant at about 2 a.m., seized the plates and arrested two employees. Gazeta Mercantil, a business and financial daily, was able to make another set of plates and printed the issue with the story.

Mr. Muller said that his newspaper had access to a contract that defined a joint venture between West Germany's Kraftwerk Union and Brazil's Nuclebras to form a company called Nuclen, which will be responsible for the transfer of nuclear technology and the manufacture of essential equipment for the Brazilian nuclear program.

According to the details published by Gazeta Mercantil, Kraftwerk Union controls Nuclen although it has only one quarter of the company's capital.

While on a visit to Brasilia earlier this week, West German Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff said that Brazil should build all eight nuclear power plants called for in its 1975 accord with Bonn in order to obtain the technology of a full nuclear fuel cycle.

Tugboat Operators Strike in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23 (AP) — A strike by 350 tugboat operators has halted the movement of large ships in Rotterdam Harbor, a Port Authority spokesman said today.

Smaller ships that do not need tugs were not affected. A spokesman said that the seamen, who operate 25 tugboats, are striking for higher pay. Negotiations are under way.

News Analysis

Carter Gives Conflicting Signals on Policy

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP) — President Carter repeatedly has taken a compartmentalized approach to economic issues that has driven some of his advisers to distraction. This week, in an appearance on a radio talk show in Davenport, Iowa, he did it again.

"I hope that at the end of this year you'll see the inflation rate turning around and start going down again," the president told his listeners. "I believe we will see that happen."

On the same show, out of concern for the continuing U.S. trade deficit, Mr. Carter urged his audience to buy U.S.-made goods even if they cost more than imported goods. "Sometimes you can buy something a little bit cheaper from a foreign country. But I think it's good for us to try to buy American when we can," he said.

If the public follows that advice, it is likely to make the inflation rate go up, not down.

Difficult Choices

Certainly President Carter has had some difficult choices to make in the trade area because giving added protection from imports to domestic industries often can raise the rate of inflation. Generally, he has chosen to give the protection to industries such as steel, textiles, television manufacturing and footwear, but at a clear cost of higher inflation.

In some cases, the U.S. manufacturers have claimed that foreign producers were selling goods below cost in the United States, an act known as "dumping," which is illegal. Dumping is widely regarded as being unfair, whatever its legality.

But President Carter this week was making no such distinction about fairness, illegalities or anything else. He was simply saying: "Buy American." Because the principal price competition for many industries comes from imports, such a buying shift could only boost prices on a wide range of items.

Mr. Carter repeatedly has said that fighting inflation is his economic priority. He even sent around a memorandum earlier this month telling administration officials to stop suggesting the possibility of an anti-recession tax cut because it gave the impression that easing inflation was not the priority. Then he left the same impression when he commented on the trade deficit.

During the first two years of his administration, the impact of various moves on the inflation rate often was virtually ignored as policies were staked out on such areas as farm subsidies, cargo preference legislation and Social Security tax increases. Some administration economists complained privately as the choices were made that Mr. Carter's top aides did not understand the links between inflation and each of the decisions. Although none of the decisions separately threatened to raise sharply the inflation rate, together they had a significant impact.

Administration officials were quick to deny that Mr. Carter was in fact suggesting a step that could add to inflation. "The president is not proposing trade restrictions. Such restrictions might, to the extent that they limit supply, contribute to inflation," said Robert Russell, acting director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

"However, the president is simply appealing to Americans to buy domestically produced goods when they are reasonably competitive on price and of high quality. Citizen response to this appeal would only result in a shift in demand from imported products to those produced at home. This is not inflationary unless producers are operating to full capacity," he said.

When the president returns from this week's boat trip down the Mississippi, he probably will be hearing more from his economic advisers about the niceties of "Buy American" policies.

Alaska: Vast Change Seen As Land Shifts to Natives

By Wallace Turner

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (NYT) — Alaska has about 375 million acres and until recently only one million acres of them were privately owned. But that is changing rapidly.

One of the biggest reasons is the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, under which 44 million acres will come under control of Alaskan native corporations in the next few years. That is bound to affect the face of this land and its use: it will also accelerate social changes by payment of about $500 million to Alaskan Aleuts, Indians and Eskimos. The Bureau of Land Management, a part of the U.S. Department of the Interior, has been criticized by the native groups for slowness in passing title to lands promised to them. The bureau will give up all but 60 million of the 220 million acres it controls.

About 70,000 persons who descend from the three native groups, out of a total state population of 400,000, will benefit from the act. About 55,000 of them live in Alaska. But all of them, including those who live outside Alaska, are enrolled and own shares in one of the 12 native regional corporations. Those who live in the state also own shares in one of 179 village corporations.

Full Control

The corporations gain full control of their land as soon as title is passed. They may lease it, sell timber or minerals, or even sell the land itself.

Underground are vast oil deposits and billions of tons of coal, plus iron, copper, lead, gold, silver. On the surface are valuable forests and thousands of sites for commercial development.

The shareholders, who do not own plots of land, will not be permitted to dispose of their shares in the corporations until 1991, which is the year the corporations must begin to pay taxes on their land. The sooner the land is productive, the sooner native groups can gain the income needed to pay the taxes.

Special Division Set Up

Last year the Bureau of Land Management organized a special task force to speed up processing of the native corporation land requests.

Robert Arnold, who is not a native but has an extensive background in the concerns of native groups, was hired as assistant to Curt McVee, the career government official who is director of the bureau's operations in Alaska. Judy Kammins is chief of the special division set up to speed the transfers under the settlement act.

Other groups within the bureau are working with the state to help it select the remaining 70 million acres that the state government is entitled to receive from the 104 million acres alotted to it under the Alaskan Statehood Act. Still more of Alaska, perhaps up to 110 million acres, will be set aside in national parks and reserves.

"What we're doing here in a year or so took 50 to 100 years in other states," Mr. McVee said. "This compression in time has created distress among the parties. Generations could adjust to what happened elsewhere, but here individuals must adjust."

One problem is that rights sometimes conflict. For example, there are 35,000 mineral claims in Alaska, totaling 7,000 acres. Title must be decided, through established administrative and judicial procedures, on claims for land that is to be transferred.

Deadline Set

In setting up the transfers to native groups, the federal government sought to avoid creating reservations. So outright title is passed to the native corporations. "We want to finish with most of the distribution in four or five years," Mr. McVee said.

"Basically, I think they are attempting to move forward," said Morris Thompson, an Athapascan Indian who is president of the Alaska Native Federation. "The fair criticism is that this is an obligation the federal government has to meet. We are heartened by the efforts the administration has made, and we hope they will continue.

"After all, taxes must begin to be paid on this land in 1991, and it would be grossly unfair to pass title to the native corporations a year or so ahead of that," said Mr. Thompson, who was the U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs from 1973 to 1976.

"I think that since passage of the settlement act and its infusion of capital into the hands of native corporations, we have seen the native leaders and community take a stronger position in affairs here," he said. "However, the larger promise for Alaskan native peoples lies in the potential for resource development and for investment based on lands held by native corporations."

U.S. Aide Sees Complacency in Nuclear Agency

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UPI) — A Nuclear Regulatory Commission official, whose warnings of a safety problem at nuclear reactors went unheeded until they came to light in the Three Mile Island accident, says the NRC may be too complacent about potential mishaps.

Reactor inspector James Creswell yesterday told the president's commission investigating the incident that he thought his warnings of inadequate instructions for reactor operators got short shrift because of "a certain mind-set, as it were, that these accidents couldn't happen."

Mr. Creswell said he began sending memorandums to his superiors after operators responded improperly to confusing reactor pressure indications during two incidents at Toledo Edison's Davis-Besse reactor in late 1977.

The same operator miscues in a similar situation have been singled out by reactor-maker Babcock & Wilcox as crucial actions that led to core damage and radiation releases at Three Mile Island last March.

Mr. Creswell said he approached two NRC commissioners with his concerns after staff officials brushed them aside. But the Three Mile Island accident happened before the commissioners could act.

Congressmen Cite Domestic Shortages

Carter Assailed on Fuel Exports to Iran

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP) — The Carter administration's decision to allow limited heating oil and diesel fuel exports to Iran drew sharp criticism yesterday from New England congressmen just hours after Mr. Carter said that he had "personally approved" the sale.

Ironically, the approval of the heating oil exports comes at a time when U.S. relations with Tehran's Islamic regime are increasingly strained. State Department spokesman Thomas Reston said yesterday that the administration's decision was predicated on a U.S. effort to win Tehran's assurance to continue exporting oil to the United States.

Calling it a "travesty showing callous disregard for domestic supply shortages," Rep. David Emery, R-Maine, sent a telegram to Mr. Carter saying, "We are desperate in Maine. Does Iran come first?"

Rep. John Moakley, D-Mass., also assailed the White House and announced that he will offer an amendment next month to the pending Export Administration Act to bar the sale of domestic heating oil, when it is in short supply, to the regime in Iran.

The export sale of 1.5 million barrels of middle distillate heating oil, approved on Aug. 3 by the Commerce Department, also was sharply criticized by Sen. John Durkin, D-N.H., and Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan.

Stockpile Target

The Carter administration repeatedly has expressed concern that the United States, and in particular New England, would not have sufficient heating oil stocks this winter. Earlier this year, during a campaign-style visit to New Hampshire, Mr. Carter said that he was committed to having a 240-million-barrel stockpile of middle distillate oil before winter.

Sen. Dole said, "With the scramble to stockpile enough heating oil reserves for use this winter, it is inconceivable to me that the administration would allow the export of this most important oil product."

Taking time from his cruise on the Mississippi River boat Delta Queen, Mr. Carter said that the sale engineered by Amerada Hess was justified. "They use kerosene in their homes like we did when I was a child, to cook and everything else, and they had a very severe shortage of kerosene," Mr. Carter said.

He also said that the 1.5 million barrels was "just a tiny amount" and that, "since they sell us more than that every day, I personally approved the sale of kerosene to Iran."

Congress Pressure

His decision to allow the exports almost certainly will add to the administration's problems in winning cooperation from New England congressmen on energy legislation. Pressure from New England already has resulted in special regulatory decisions to subsidize heating and residual oil imports on which that region heavily depends.

Energy Department spokesman Phil Keif said yesterday that outgoing Secretary James Schlesinger recommended that the Commerce Department issue an export license to Amerada Hess. Mr. Keif said that the exports of domestic refined heating oil "won't hurt the stockpile."

The president said yesterday that the exports were justified on a one-time basis because rioters earlier this year blew up a pipeline to the Abadan refinery, which produces nearly all Iran's heating oil.

Before the revolution this winter, Iran was the second leading producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Iran since has halved its oil production and is now sending about 900,000 barrels a day to the United States.

According to Oil Daily, a petroleum industry trade publication, the middle distillate shipments were sold at 55 cents a gallon. The market price is 70 cents. Oil industry executives speculated yesterday that Amerada Hess, a New York-based oil refiner, was offering the Iranian government a discount in order to win favor and secure oil imports for its own operations. Amerada Hess executives were unavailable for comment.

Pentagon Opens Investigation of 'Homosexuals'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP) — Federal investigators seized a file containing the names and allegations of "homosexual proclivities" of Pentagon employees when they arrested a Navy enlisted man on espionage charges last week, according to sources close to the investigation.

Military officials are now checking the names to determine whether there has been any breach of Pentagon security by homosexuals who might be susceptible to blackmail threats, the sources said.

Lee Madsen, 24, a security officer for a Pentagon office run by a CIA official, was charged last Tuesday, a few days after he allegedly stuffed a "top secret" document down his pants and walked past Pentagon security guards and handed the report to an undercover FBI agent.

Sources said Yoeman Madsen is a homosexual, a disclosure that concerned Pentagon officials because Defense Department policy is to discharge known homosexuals from the military services.

Yeoman Madsen, is accused of taking $700 from FBI undercover agent William Chapin and from another man, Richard Noble, who first alerted authorities that Yeoman Madsen was willing to steal documents.

Robbery Charges Dropped Against Delaware Priest

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 23 (UPI) — All charges against the Rev. Bernard Pagano were dropped today when another man pleaded guilty to the "Gentleman Bandit" robberies for which the Roman Catholic priest was on trial.

The courtroom crowd gasped as all charges against Rev. Pagano were dropped and Delaware officials publicly apologized for his arrest.

In an agreement with the state, Ronald Clouser, 39, of Brookhaven, Pa., agreed to plead guilty to second degree robbery for three of the six crimes Rev. Pagano was accused of committing during a two-week trial.

Rev. Pagano, 53, was accused of being the well-dressed, courteous thief who took about $700 from six Wilmington area stores at gunpoint last winter.

Delaware police tried to verify Clouser's claim, but apparently still were certain enough that Rev. Pagano should be tried as the "Gentleman Bandit" to recommend that the trial be continued. But Clouser's attorney said his client asked "to plead guilty because he is guilty. He came here to exonerate another man and, if I may say so, he showed a great deal of courage."

Brazilian Congress Votes Amnesty Bill

BRASILIA, Aug. 23 (AP) — The two houses of the Brazilian Congress approved a government amnesty bill yesterday that covers an estimated 5,000 people imprisoned under state-of-siege laws since the military took power in a 1964 coup.

The amnesty, which excludes terrorists, is part of liberalization reforms promised by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who took office five months ago. A pro-government majority in both houses assured passage of the original bill with minor changes approved by Gen. Figueiredo.

Suarez to Visit Americas

MADRID, Aug. 23 (UPI) — Premier Adolfo Suarez is to visit Central America and the United States starting late next month, the Foreign Ministry said today. Officials said he would go to Costa Rica, Panama and perhaps also Nicaragua, before arriving in Washington Oct. 3.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, August 24, 1979

Downstream in the Mideast

Is there an American Middle East policy, and if so, who is shaping it? Not since the gaudier years of Franklin Roosevelt has so much confusion over authority been so visible in Washington.

In the wake of the Andrew Young affair, another American envoy, Robert Strauss, is saying that he too should have more leeway as a negotiator. Strauss complains that his hands have been tied by Secretary of State Vance and national security adviser Brzezinski. Then, when President Carter was asked, during his riverboat jaunt down the Mississippi, who was in charge, he responded: "Mondale." The confusion is Rooseveltian; the orchestration is not.

In truth, the differences paraded so far do not concern substance so much as tactics and personality. All the principals, including Andrew Young, are committed to the same policy — a Middle East settlement that is grounded on a regional recognition of Israel's secure right to exist. Thus the present disarray is sad and pointless, coming as it does just after Young's resignation and a bitter UN debate. It is a time when the American voice ought to be especially clear and cogent.

The pity is the greater because the bickering has been about details. Strauss is affronted because at the last minute he was handed negotiating instructions that he regarded as too rigid, impelling him to dismiss as "not good" his own recent trip to Jerusalem and Cairo. The president's special Middle East envoy may have a point, although his credentials are stronger as a politician than as a diplomat. But was it necessary to take the world into his confidence? If nothing else, the headlines about Young ought to have deterred the special envoy from spurring yet another guessing game about American policy.

If there is any short-term benefit from the midsummer distemper it is that the United States has dropped a tricky plan for using a Security Council resolution to attempt an overture to the Palestinians. Premier Begin took exception to this means of bringing the Palestinians into the peace process. Even President Sadat called it "stupid."

Now, at Strauss's urgings, the United States has sought, unsuccessfully, to postpone a vote on a pro-Palestinian resolution. If a vote is called, the United States will use its veto. What had been expected to be a dramatic confrontation may end up more like an anticlimax to the more engrossing debate over who is minding the store in Washington.

No presidential holiday lasts forever, and the downstream realities will face Mr. Carter when he turns again to the Middle East. Foremost among them is the need to clarify American intentions now that his ambassadors, advisers and diplomats have had their say, both on and off the record. Just how far does the United States intend to go in its soundings with the Palestine Liberation Organization? Has there been a tilt in American policy? Mr. Carter's officials, and his public, will be curious to know.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Geopolitics of Gasoline

Iran's government has now executed more than 30 Kurds since Sunday, following a rebellion last week in a border town. They were charged with waging war against God and his representatives — always a dangerous endeavor, but never more than when God's self-appointed representatives are the people running the firing squads. The street fighting in Tehran has died down, but the government's campaign continues against the independent newspapers. In the southwest, among the oil fields, Arab nationalism and separatism are quiet for the moment but very much alive.

The Iranian elections earlier this month only demonstrated that the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his followers have no intention of allowing any political standing to anyone who does not entirely agree with them on all subjects. The large numbers of people excluded from politics are, as you might expect, finding other ways of making themselves heard. The Khomeini government is responding increasingly by resorting to armed force and suppression.

The Soviet Union can hardly avoid taking a hand in the disorder generated along its border by a misled revolution. What about Iran's other neighbors? One of the curiosities of the Gulf is that most of the countries there have little effective means of military defense. The United States had hoped, until a year ago, that the shah would keep the peace.

The future of Saudi Arabia is a matter of such exquisite sensitivity that American officials very rarely mention that subject in public. There is a deep fear in the government that any speculation can easily become self-fulfilling. The Saudi government is manifestly losing some of its confidence in the ability of the United States to help it if it should be threatened by spreading turmoil in the region. But what, in fact, could the United States do? At the moment, neither the Carter administration nor anyone else seems to have any very plausible answer.

* * *

Meanwhile, in the United States, the gasoline shortage has faded. Driving habits seem to be returning to normal. Traffic to the seashore in the first weekend of August was significantly higher than a year earlier, and the parking lots around Washington are all full again. Why has it happened? Iran is exporting oil — although in recent weeks, for reasons not clear, the exports have been slipping downward. The Saudis raised their production in July, a big help — although they promised this increase only for three months and no one can say what they will do in October. The next time you pull into a filling station, you might consider for a moment where that gasoline is coming from, and the extraordinarily fragile chain of contingencies that keeps it flowing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Malaise and the Savings Rate

True, Americans save less of their money than they did at the beginning of this decade. To a good many social commentators — President Carter, for one — that reduction constitutes positive evidence of the erosion of American optimism, discipline and confidence. You may recall that a month ago, in his famous diagnosis of the alleged national malaise, Mr. Carter lamented that "the willingness of Americans to save for the future has fallen below that of all other people in the Western world."

* * *

The savings rate is a genuinely important subject, for savings provide money that is invested. Investment in turn is necessary to raise productivity and the standard of living. But it is always perilous to mingle economic statistics and psychological diagnosis.

You don't have to rummage around in the national psyche to account for the lower savings rate. There's a much simpler explanation. A good many people have perceived that it doesn't pay to put money into a savings account at 5 percent interest, when the inflation rate is over 13 percent. That means a real loss of 8 percent a year. At that price, it's astonishing that the savings rate isn't even lower. Americans are rapidly catching on to the peculiar arithmetic of inflation.

That's the interesting and sinister thing about the pattern of savings. Over the years, there have been deep changes in American society affecting people's attitudes toward saving. Since families have more money than they did a generation ago, they might reasonably be expected to save a higher proportion of it. But the strongest reasons for saving, traditionally, were to provide for illness and old age. With health insurance and Social Security, those anxieties have been mitigated. There are strong indications that the improvements in Social Security benefits, in particular, have induced people to save significantly less than they otherwise would have done. But those slow and deep changes can hardly have much to do with the sharp drop in savings since 1975.

* * *

A number of bright ideas for new tax breaks to encourage savings are now circulating in Congress. None seems very promising. The basic reason for the poor savings record currently is high inflation, and the only real cure is to bring the inflation rate down. As long as it goes rocking along at 13 percent a year, there is not likely to be much improvement in savings, or productivity, or American standards of living.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

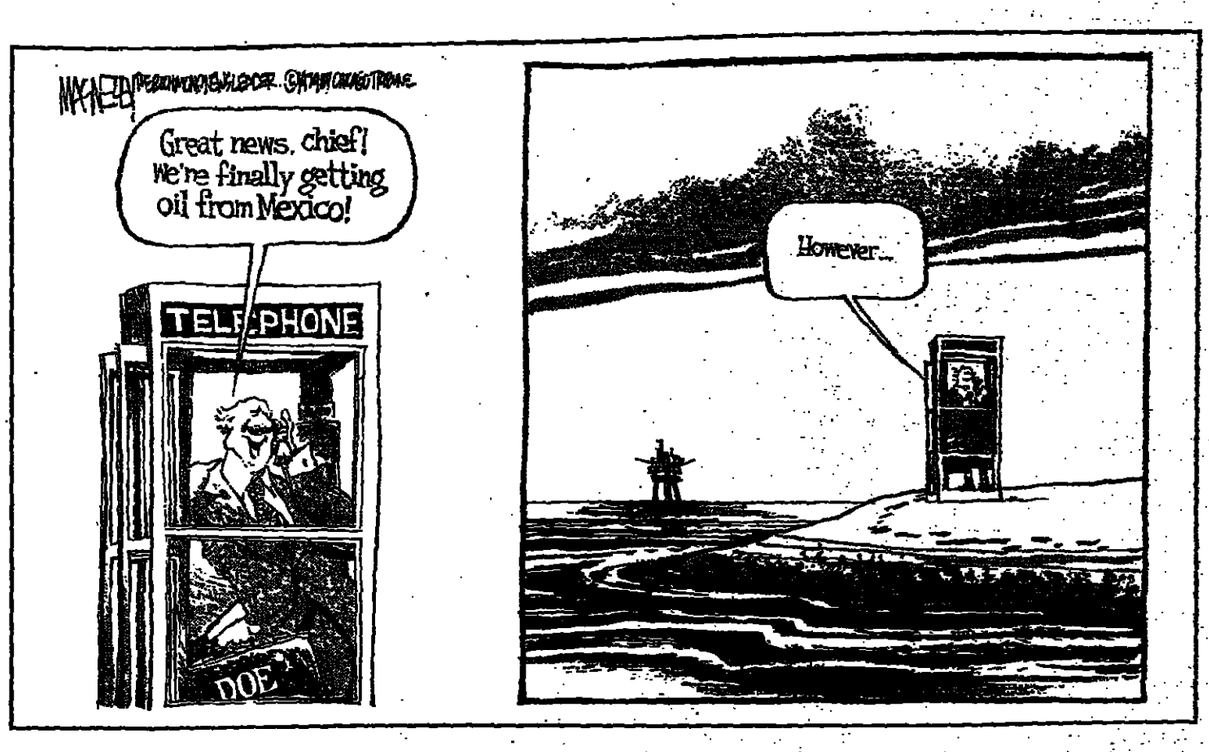
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 24, 1904

NEWYORK — "The World" this morning prints a two — page open letter from Mr. Joseph Pulitzer addressed "To Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Candidate for President of the United States." The letter exhausts the alphabet with 26 quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's speeches denouncing the weaklings who babble of peace, scorning mock humanitarianism, advocating the holding of the Philippines, boasting that our destiny has reached Asia, favoring a large army, and elucidating the doctrine of the "big stick". Mr. Pulitzer says that the fighting spirit is the only real consistency Mr. Roosevelt has, and says he is either a demagogue or a megalomaniac.

Fifty Years Ago
August 24, 1929

PARIS — America is rapidly colonizing France, in the opinion of author M. Andre Lamande. Social life, food, theater, language, art and literature, and — most important of all — industry, are rapidly being Americanized. Even Charlie Chaplin and the cocktail are dangerous weapons in the hands of the invaders. Soon there will be no more France, only a sort of 49th state across the Atlantic. The only course left, says M. Amande, is "to get together with the other countries of Europe, wipe out our national tariffs, reconcile our political differences, and become one great country economically."



Communist Rule: All in the Family

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — According to Bukharin, there have been three stages in the evolution of humanity: matriarchy, patriarchy and secretariat.

Bukharin, one of the most brilliant of the Bolshevik revolutionaries, tried to warn his compatriots of the danger of letting Stalin become secretary-general of the Soviet Communist Party.

Bukharin was right. The secretariat stage was the last one of his evolution. He was shot on the orders of Stalin.

Now the "evolution of humanity" has gone beyond the "secretariat" stage identified by Bukharin, to a phase which combines the three preceding stages.

Exemplary Case

Romania is exemplary in this matter. There has always been a tradition of corruption at the highest levels and of nepotism in the Balkans, but never has it reached the degree of perfection attained by the Ceausescu clan.

Thus, no one can reach any responsible level in government if he does not belong to the clan. Nicolae Ceausescu, 61, became master of Romania in 1965, but it was very early in life that he decided that politics was his vocation and would be his profession. And he quickly understood the secret of success and longevity in this line of work.

When the one-time shoemaker became secretary-general of the Communist Party, he made himself president of the republic, supreme commander of the armed forces, president of the Council of State and many other things.

The career of his wife, Elena, 62, has been even more extraordinary. A chemical engineer with an undistinguished record as a revolutionary, Mrs. Ceausescu took two significant political steps between 1973 and 1979 by becoming a member of the Executive Political Committee and of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee. Already considered the regime's No. 2 leader, on July 7 she was named President of the National Council on Science and Technology, thus becoming an official member of the government. And that's not all.

In addition to Nicolae and Elena, at least 14 members of their family have been given positions of responsibility in the party or the government. Ceausescu has five brothers: Ilie, who is a major general; Ion, who is deputy minister of Agriculture; Marin, head of the Romanian economic delegation in Vienna; Nicolas (whose name is similar to that of the president), consul general in Kiev and Florea, who is a head of department and columnist for the party newspaper Scinteia.

2 Sisters

Ceausescu also has two sisters: Maria, the wife of former premier Manea Manescu, who resigned for reasons of health, and Regina, the wife of Ilie Verdetz, who is the current premier of Romania.

The president has not forgotten that he also has nephews: Cornel Burtica and Ion Ionitza, who are both deputy premiers, the first responsible for matters of trade and the second for the army. Ceausescu has a brother, Gheorghe Petrescu, who is deputy premier in charge of domestic trade, is the father-in-law of Valentin Ceausescu, the president's son.

Romania is, thus, a family affair which has amalgamated the three basic elements of Bukharin, matriarchy, patriarchy and secretariat. But it is not an isolated case in the Socialist world. Bulgaria also enjoys a high degree of family management.

Todor Zivkov, who has been president for more than 30 years, has been a widower since 1971 and it is his daughter, Ludmilla, who acts as first lady in Sofia and abroad. But she is more than a merely gracious hostess.

A graduate of the University of Sofia who also studied at Oxford, Ludmilla Zivkov is director of the Institute of Art and Culture. This is the equivalent of minister of culture. And to reinforce her position, she was just elected to the Politburo of the Communist Party. She is thus now able to exercise total control over the activities of Bulgarian artists and writers. Furthermore, her husband is director of Bulgarian television.

The limited and questionable development of literary and artistic creation in Bulgaria is a clear indication of Ludmilla's goal: To place her country's culture at the service of the regime headed by her father.

In East Germany, the wife of party leader Erik Honnecker is secretary of the party and minister of education; in Albania, Nedzmije, the wife of Enver Hodja, first secretary of the Communist party, is head of the propaganda sector of the Central Committee, while Fiqurete, the wife of Premier Mehmet Shehu, is director of the party school for cadres. Both these women are, naturally, members of the party ruling body.

The private lives of Soviet leaders are kept well hidden, and the total silence surrounding the illness of Mr. Brezhnev is proof of that. "A Communist leader may show himself publicly in perfect health," the saying goes in Moscow, "or dead, but never in between." Mr. Brezhnev seems to be violating this rule by constantly showing himself "in between." But that is not the only regulation he has been treating lightly.

Broken Rule

He has recently broken another rule, that of another jealously guarded secret, one dealing with the right to privileges: Mr. Brezhnev decorated his own son, Yuri Leonodovitch Brezhnev.

If Tass is to be believed, Yuri may well have deserved this high decoration for "services rendered in the construction and in the beginning of operation of the Orenburg natural gas complex," one of the major investments for future energy made by the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc. Yet, the crowd around Brezhnev is rife with rumors that the rapid rise of Yuri Leonidovitch fits too closely with the formula "patriarchy-secretariat."

Yuri Brezhnev, 45, is a metallurgical engineer who has never worked in industry. He received a degree from the Academy of Foreign Trade, became a trade expert at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm and in 1970 was named head of a foreign trade organization in Moscow. In 1976, Yuri was made deputy minister of foreign trade, yet his appointment was never published in the official record, and this violation of established regulations. His accession to the post of first deputy minister of foreign trade also would have remained unpublicized had it not been for an article which he signed in the Pravda March 22.

In Moscow, the rapid ascension of Yuri Leonidovitch would have been considered just a banal affair were it not for the publicity surrounding his decoration. Most of the children of Soviet leaders are from the day of their birth — and because of their birth — destined to careers that will involve trips abroad and contacts with the West.

Thus, for example, Ludmilla, the daughter of Premier Alexei Kosygin; Anatoli, the son of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko; Igor, the son of Yuri Andropov, head of the KGB, and Igor, son of Minister of the Interior Nicolae Shtchelekov are all cadres in various institutes dealing with foreign countries — North America, Latin America or Africa. All, understandably, have spent some time in various Soviet embassies in the West.

In addition, Kosygin's son-in-law, that is the husband of Ludmilla, Djermen Gvichiani, the son of a former KGB general who has himself worked in intelligence, is vice president of the State Committee for Science and Technology. This position obliges him to make frequent visits to the capitalist countries.

The "matriarchy-patriarchy-secretariat" triangle has advantages that are hard to give up. For those who are inside, it is the vehicle to the "nomenklatura," that is one of those professional categories which depend on a decision of the party Central Committee. And this means becoming one of the party elite, with all its advantages: special stores with ample supplies of otherwise impossible-to-find products, luxurious homes, apartments, special clinics, trips to the West and eased access to higher education.

The Red Dynasties are expanding in Eastern Europe and increasing their privileges. The loyalty of the "heirs" is generally above suspicion for their ideological attachment is augmented by their personal interest. It is, therefore, perfectly normal for those who reach the waiting list to do everything to stay there. And the slightest error can lead to exclusion from their exalted position.

Those who feel that they have all the protection they need to allow them to act as they will or even to disobey are often reminded of the case of Nadejda Krupskaya, Lenin's widow.

After Lenin died, she dared to stand up against the way Stalin was mistreating old Bolsheviks. Informed of her recriminations, Stalin was reported to have said: "Tell Comrade Krupskaya to keep her mouth shut or the party may soon feel obliged to elect another widow for Lenin."

1979, International Herald Tribune.

Revival of Ramadan Fervor

By Andrew Borowiec

NICOSIA — This is the time of the year when the holy month of Ramadan — that anomaly of the modern age — holds much of the Arab world in a tight grip.

It is a month of fasting by day and feasting by night, a system described by many Arab doctors as debilitating, to say the least. As a result, industrial production is crippled and economic life is largely disorganized.

Although the Arabs constitute only a small percentage of the 750 million Moslems, the observance of Ramadan is particularly identified with the Arab world. And this year, fueled by the flames of what has become known as "Islamic revival," most Arab countries are paying more than routine attention to the fast which ends this week.

One of the five "pillars of faith," Ramadan forbids the faithful to eat, drink, smoke or engage in sexual intercourse during daylight. Then at night all is permitted again "until you can tell a white thread from a black one in the light of the coming dawn."

Punishments

Observance of Ramadan varies from country to country and in many constitutes official policy, with working hours adjusted (downward). Some staunchly Moslem countries such as Saudi Arabia inflict punishment on violators. More progressive ones, particularly Lebanon where Christians and Moslems work side by side, leave it up to the individual. Turkey, secularized half a century ago by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, has no official policy toward Ramadan.

The period can be extremely painful to loyal followers of Islam. There have been cases of patients in hospitals refusing to take medicine. In sizzling temperatures in the Gulf oilfields, many Arab workers will not quench their thirst until nightfall. (Drinking water is allowed in temperatures exceeding 113 Fahrenheit or 45 Celsius.)

Ramadan can also be nerve-racking to Westerners choosing that unfortunate period to do business in the Middle East. The vision of empty corridors in various ministries haunts many uninitiated salesmen of Western expertise. Important contracts are delayed, significant action is rarely initiated. A spectacular exception was the 1973 War of Ramadan when Egyptian troops plunged across the Suez Canal to avenge their previous defeats.

Although a decade ago there were signs that observance of Ramadan had ebbed, Iran's "Islamic Revolution" appears to have given new impetus to Moslem tradition. The lesson was not lost on most Arab rulers who realize that Islamic revival represented a popular reaction — albeit skillfully exploited — to the impact of Western civilization.

Cool Palaces

The effects of Islamic fervor are being analyzed in the cool palaces of Arab rulers, filled with marvels of Western gadgetry. Shuttled in air-conditioned limousines and visiting each other in executive jets, Arab statesmen know exactly the price of progress, purchased by their petro-money. They also know that to resist religious fervor could be tantamount to courting disaster.

Cautiously eyeing the turmoil of "revolutionary" Iran, even progressive Arab rulers pay more than lip service to the five pillars of the faith. Alcohol may be consumed in deep privacy but officially most Arab statesmen try to outdo one another in proclaiming their devotion to Islam.

What they hope to achieve is to channel Islamic revival in such a way that it does not become a destabilizing force. At the same time they would like to see some form of unity of Moslem countries — an increasingly difficult task.

There are at least half a dozen frequently parallel rifts dividing Moslem countries. There are divergencies between the followers of Islam in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. There are quarrels between the affluent "oil Arabs" and their less fortunate cousins. And there is that much publicized feud between the Shiites and Sunnis, officially divided on the question of the succession to the prophet Mohammed but also involving a host of social, economic and political differences.

Some of these tensions were aired at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Morocco's colorful city of Fez in May. Conference participants passed no less than 75 resolutions and did their best to gloss over the various rivalries and jealousies.

The fact that six black African countries voted against the conference's "suspension" of Egypt's membership was seen as a disturbing sign. It is mainly in Africa that Islam has been making inroads in the past two decades.

And the African Islamic countries complain that the Arabs try to focus all attention on their own problems and that much of the Arab money remains in the Middle East. To wit, of the 17 countries which so far received financial aid from the so-called Islamic Development Bank and Islamic Solidarity Fund, nine were Arab.

The big problem at the Fez conference was the degree to which Islamic revival "at grassroots level" represented a threat to what is known as "institutionalized Islam." And here the leaders of Islamic countries can do little but hope that religious fervor will not destroy their economic achievements.

1979, International Herald Tribune.

Letters

Right on Ronnie!

Thank you for Ronald Reagan's article on Israel (IHT, Aug. 17). It alone was worth the price of my yearly subscription. In this logical statesmanlike exposition, without the usually attendant emotionalism, the (hopefully) presidential candidate clearly and concisely outlines our position in the Middle East. Israel is our one and only consistently solid "remaining regional strategic asset." Let's change Right On Ronnie for Vacillating Jimmy in '80.

RAYMOND LIPSON.
Lugano, Switzerland.

Mystique Spooks Politics

By Conor Cruise O'B

LONDON — This has been a year in which ghosts walk. The people of the world were reminded of the power of spiritual forces to alter the material fabric of world affairs.

The Communist world did not endure, in Poland, the incursion of the spiritual leader of a creed wholly hostile to the official ideology, Marxism-Leninism. The Communists possessed material force surely ample to keep Pope John Paul II out, but they lacked the moral authority to keep him out of a land whose people love what he stands for and do not love what their rulers stand for. Stalin's famous question received an unsatisfied answer. The Pope still has no divisions, but all the divisions of the Soviet Army could not keep him out of Poland.

The specter haunting Eastern Europe, 131 years after the Communist Manifesto, is the specter of Catholicism. (The point was made even more dramatically in Iran, when a regime possessed of enormous wealth and of imposing military power collapsed under the impact of a desert wind from the south of Islam.)

The thought of the capacity of spiritual power to alter material relations in the world should be sobering rather than reassuring.

In the vague language of politics, "spiritual" tends to be used as equivalent to "good," "material" as equivalent to "bad." These are unreliable equations. Spiritual forces that are experienced in a material-and-an intensity that can change material relations have a way of becoming ambiguous in the process. Both the Crusades and the Wars of Religion were spiritual-material manifestations that left behind them a vast trail of human suffering and a sinister record of human cruelty, greed and perfidy.

The wind of the spirit bloweth where it listeth, and it has been known some mighty strange things to come with it.

The spiritual-material manifestations of modern times, stripped of an overtly supernatural reference, have become even more ambiguous and more destructive. Those spiritual concepts — Messianism, sacrifice of the individual for the group, and thirst after righteousness — have animated revolutionary minorities that have changed the face of the world. In the name of anti-spiritual, materialistic philosophy. But they have not changed the world either in the way those minorities thought they were changing it, or in the way their philosophers predicted.

"Everything begins as mystique," said the French Catholic writer Charles Peguy, "and finishes as politics." So it is with the superpowers. A great power deriving from an 18th-century mystique of Freedom confronts a great power deriving from a 19th-century mystique of Justice. In their confrontation, there appears much more politics than of either of the mystiques.

Yet the mystiques are around, in their live, virulent, distorted forms: national, social, religious, revolutionary forces for which people are willing to die, and still more willing to kill other people.

These mystiques both plague and tempt the superpowers: but unequally, nor symmetrically. For the moment, it seems to be mainly the United States that is being plagued, and the Soviet Union that is being tempted.

It may seem so: The fear that the mystique inspires in the Soviet rulers is revealed in the cases they most persecute: writers, the peoples of the Book. The ideology of Soviet power is terrified of the mouse of the word.

Advantage

Yet in the day-to-day conduct of international affairs, the balance of the older — seemingly almost civilized — mystiques leaves the Soviet Union with the advantage.

In terms of the conduct of international affairs, Justice is a convenient concept. You can have it at home, and look anyone who contradicts you in the eye, you can call for Justice in carefully selected places.

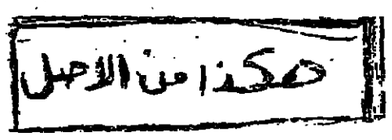
But Freedom, in terms of the conduct of international affairs, is servitude. Claim to have Justice at home? Your press will show that you do not. Cleave to your Freedom? Your press will show that you are scoundrels.

The Soviet Union stands before the world in a white garment of its own design. The United States stands before the world in a 20th-century pillory of its own design, the First Amendment.

Dr. O'Brien, who is the editor-in-chief of the Observer of London, wrote this article for The New York Times.

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...ge-Scale Program

...oscow Held Speeding Up ...esearch on Arms Lasers

By Walter Pincus

...SHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP) ...e Soviet Union has chosen ...nergy lasers as the next arena ...e East-West arms race, ac...g to Pentagon and intelli... sources.

...recent study by the Rand ...for the Air Force said that ...were receiving the same high... political support in the com... Soviet weapons development ...n that earlier was given to nu... weapons and intercontinental ...tic missiles. The Rand Corp. ... research institute in Santa ...ca, Calif., that prepares studi... for the Defense Department ...other government organiza...

...was the case with atomic ...ons and intercontinental bal... missiles, the Russians today ...considered years behind the ...d States in laser research. But ...m Perry, undersecretary of ...se for research and engineer... told a Senate hearing this year ...the present Soviet laser pro... "may be three to five times ...ope of our own."

...e U.S. operation, at $200 mil... year, is "the single largest sci... and technology program we ...ursuing," Mr. Perry said. In ...terms, he said, the current So... program would cost $1 billion. ...concern is not where we stand ...; it is where we will stand ...or four years from now at the ...nt pace," Mr. Perry said.

Practical Problems

...e practical problems of ...ferring laboratory laser suc... to battlefield conditions are ...dered insurmountable by ... prominent scientists. None... is, both countries are hard at ...on solving these problems.

...Perry told a congressional ...mittee this year that, although ...United States has had some ex...mental successes with test laser ...es, "we are still deciding ...er we want to introduce high... ...y lasers as weapon systems," ...th the commitment of money ...personnel that the Russians ...made to lasers, Mr. Perry add... "They will have high-energy ...built and introduced into the ...s whether or not it is the best ... to do."

...cording to Mr. Perry, "The ...mental discovery of how to ...ate high-energy laser beams" ...place in 1966. Since that time, ...United States has been attempt... ...o create a laser beam generator ...could be applied to military ...s.

...1973, the Air Force knocked ...a drone (pilotless) aircraft ...a laser. Three years later, the ... demonstrated a laser that ...hit both a drone aircraft and ...one helicopter. Last year, a ... laser experiment was success... intercepting a small missile.

...e laser research programs of ...hree services are coordinated ...e secretary of defense, whose ...rch arm, the Defense Ad... ...d Research Projects Agency, ...rking on lasers to destroy sa... tellites in space. The Pentagon programs have advanced to a point where money is being sought in the fiscal 1980 budget to establish a high-energy laser test range at White Sands, N.M.

The Air Force is transforming a KC-135 jet tanker-transport into a flying laser laboratory, equipped with laser test devices that will be fired at ground and air targets at the White Sands range. The Navy and Army will also use the range.

The Soviet laser programs also are going into what are called rudimentary "test bed" programs, according to a Pentagon source. This means that they also are putting laser devices on aircraft, ships and vehicles to see if they can be operated outside laboratory environments.

Unlike the earlier major nuclear weapons development programs, the Soviet laser research activities do not appear to be "unified," sources said. The leading Soviet nuclear laboratory, the Kurchatov Institute in Moscow, does research on both military and civilian atomic projects. It is also at work on laser problems, sources said. In addition, the research institutes attached to the various Soviet military services and the Soviet Academy of Sciences all reportedly have laser projects going.

The Rand study reported that, although there has been large-scale political support for the laser research, it has produced "little observable success beyond the realm of science." In short, it has not come up with a feasible laser weapon.



United Press International

VESUVIUS ANNIVERSARY — Excavation of a family in the ancient Roman city of Pompeii killed while they slept is being shown for the first time to commemorate the 1,900th anniversary today of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Pompeii was covered with 6 to 7 meters of volcanic debris; Herculaneum was covered by up to 20 meters.

...V Report Says ...ian Refugee ...ow Is Slowing

...NEVA, Aug. 23 (AP) — The ...er of refugees in Southeast ...nations of "first asylum" is ...ing for the first time since the ...s from Indochina assumed ... proportions early this year, a ...urvey indicated yesterday.

...e office of the UN High Com...oner for Refugees said 4,717 ...ees — including 2,458 boat ...e from Vietnam — arrived in ...boring countries during the ...two weeks of August and in ...me period 9,431 refugees left ... asylum" camps for resettle... in Western countries, chiefly ... United States.

...July, 27,409 refugees reached ...sylum while only 18,161 were ...led. The total number of In...nese refugees in Southeast ...countries stands at 362,219, ...survey said — including ...81 in Thailand, 66,248 in ... Kong, 63,243 in Malaysia ...6,324 in Indonesia.

...ians Send Back Cambodians

...NGKOK, Aug. 23 (Reuters) ...hailand has sent back 111,000 ...bodian refugees to safe areas ...orthern Cambodia over the ... seven months, a military ...esman said today ... said that out of 158,000 refu... who escaped to Thailand after ...all of the Pol Pot government ...nuary, fewer than 14,000 still ...ined and half of these have ... accepted for resettlement in ... countries.

...rdanian Held ... Chicago FBI

...ICAGO, Aug. 23 (UPI) — A ...nian wanted for a May 14 ...ing that killed two boys and ...d 36 other persons in an Is... resort town has surrendered to ...BI here.

...ad Abu Eain, 29, also known ...ya Abu Ayin and Tariff, sur... ...ed this week at FBI head... ...ers in Chicago with his attor... Omar Najib.

... Eain, who has been living in ...go, is accused of detonating a ...bomb in a crowded market... ...of Tiberias, on the Sea of ...ee, an FBI spokesman said. ...Palestine Liberation Organiza... ...claimed responsibility for the ...bing.

Workers' Complaints Increase

Russia Seen Lagging in Industrial Safety

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — The recent Tass report was unusual. The Kremlin does not normally publicize industrial accidents. This time, however, the mishap was apparently so severe that the authorities thought the news would leak out anyway.

A methane gas explosion in a coal mine near Voronezh, 300 miles south of here, killed an undisclosed number of workers. Tass said the government had set up a commission to investigate.

The Soviet Union claims to be founded on workers' interests. According to government propaganda, no nation goes as far to protect the health and safety of its citizens on the job. Because statistics on its industrial safety record are secret, there is no way to assess the objectivity of such statements.

However, there are increasing indications that Soviet performance falls short of Soviet propaganda. One of the primary complaints of a dissident workers' committee that emerged here last year was that official organizations ignored the committee's protests about unsafe working conditions. Western visitors who have toured Soviet factories and job sites agree almost unanimously that the most elementary safeguards are often ignored. Even the official press appears to be reporting more worker complaints about unsafe conditions.

Pressure to Produce

A contributing factor may be increasing pressure from top Soviet officials to raise output at a time when the economy is showing unmistakable signs of slowing down. With the pressure on to produce, industrial organizations are more likely to close their eyes to unsafe or unhealthy conditions.

The coal industry, for example, has been under fire in recent years for lagging behind planned output. A former first deputy coal minister, Nikolai Grinko, conceded last year in an article in the central trade union newspaper, Trud, that since 1977 there had been an increase in the number of accidents and cases of work-related disease in most of the key Soviet coal-mining regions. He blamed the increase on poor administration and work speedups to meet quotas.

Vladimir Klebanov, a coal miner and head of the Free Trade Union for the Defense of Workers' Rights, said that "unrealistically high" production targets mean miners are often forced to work 12 hours a day instead of the normal six. Accidents at the Bazhanova mine where he worked killed 12 to 15 persons a year and injured 600 to 700, he said. Mr. Klebanov has been fired and put in a psychiatric hospital.

A team of Western experts on mine safety visited the Donetsk coal-mining area of the Ukraine two years ago and learned that Soviet standards call for a mine to be evacuated when the level of methane gas reaches 2 percent. The U.S. standard is 1.5 percent; the gas is considered highly explosive at concentrations of 5 percent to 15 percent. A member of the team said that on a tour of a working mine, he found methane levels of up to 5.5 percent.

Old Equipment

Westerners said much of the safety equipment they saw in use is 15 to 30 years behind the Western norm. They said they were told by a Soviet mine safety official that "several dozen" mine fires occur annually in the Donetsk area.

Mines are not the only problem. Mr. Klebanov's committee included 200 members in various lines of work all over the country who also had complaints about working conditions. The group was quickly driven underground by a series of arrests.

A scientist who has since emigrated said he worked for eight years at a research institute that had three pilot plants engaged in experimental production. In that period, he said, four workers were killed in industrial accidents. "This is at an institute with experimental production — not a dangerous industrial plant," the scientist was quoted as saying.

Visitors familiar with U.S. factories are often astonished. At a large bridge-building factory in the Siberian city of Ulan-Ude, for example, a visitor saw large holes in the concrete floor. Scrap metal littered the aisles. Except for some welders, none of the workers wore hard hats or safety glasses, even though they were handling heavy steel bridge sections.

Ice on Walls

Some foundry workers in Kharkov complained recently that their plant has no ventilation and becomes extremely hot, whereas their changing rooms have no heat and ice forms on the walls in the winter.

"There are still many enterprises in the metallurgical and chemical industries, in heat and power engineering, in the pulp and paper industry and others that have difficult and unhealthy working conditions," according to an official of the All-Union Labor Protection Research Institute.

More than half of the Soviet Union's non-ferrous metallurgy plants do not have reliable filters, fans or heating units, according to this official. Yet plants are using only 75 percent of the money allocated to them for improving working conditions and maintaining air quality.

An agriculture official in Soviet Georgia admitted recently that 16,000 women farm workers there are exposed to high levels of dirt and fumes in their jobs, and 2,600 others to high temperatures.

Extraordinary Powers

On paper, Soviet trade unions have extraordinary powers to stop safety and health abuses. In every plant there is a labor protection commission that has the power to shut down the plant. In 1977 alone, according to an article in Moscow News last month, union inspectors closed down shops and factories on nearly 3,500 occasions.

The problem, according to critics of the Soviet system, is that trade unions act more as an arm of the Communist Party than as a representative of the workers. And when worker interests conflict with those of the party, the party's interests come first.

The government says it spends more than $1.5 billion a year on free work clothes and safety equipment for 55 million workers, and that nearly 100,000 doctors — one of nine in the Soviet Union — work in factory medical departments. The success of these efforts, officials say, is reflected in the safety record at the Gorky automobile plant, where the annual injury rate has reportedly dropped to 14 per 1,000 workers — down from double that level 15 years ago.

The government requires above-average pay and benefits for workers in hazardous environments — sometimes, it appears, in place of improving working conditions. At a textile plant in Ulan-Ude, 43 percent of the largely female work force is exposed to heavy concentrations of wool particles in the air. These women get bigger paychecks, more time off and earlier retirement.

Los Angeles Times

Moscow Metro Train Derails; Riders Hurt

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP) — A subway train derailed between stations in southeast Moscow today, injuring several persons, officials said. No cause was given for the derailment.

Hospital authorities said four persons were hospitalized and an unspecified number treated for injuries at the scene of the accident. The Metro administration said the affected area of track was closed after the incident. The subway network carries an estimated 6 million passengers a day.

Australia Sets Curbs On Foreign Students

SYDNEY, Aug. 23 (AP) — Australia, in an effort to stop "back-door immigration," has ended free university tuition for foreign students and will force students to leave the country at the end of their studies, Immigration Minister Michael MacKellar said yesterday.

Under the measure, which took effect yesterday, foreign students who have graduated will not be able to return for two years. Making foreign students pay tuition will earn the government an estimated Aus.56 million a year, he said.

Commentary

Rhodesia Vote Fails to Trim White Lifestyle

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY (NYT) — A motorist who signed "Fuel Saver," evidently a white, wrote a letter to a Salisbury newspaper the other day suggesting a novel means of easing the country's acute gasoline shortage: hiring blacks at 5 cents a time to push cars in filling-station lines to the pumps.

For white settlers, little things mean a lot. When a middle-level business executive relaxing in the bar of the Royal Salisbury Golf Club says, "I have nowhere else to go," he can be understood to mean that none of the countries to which he readily could emigrate offer quite the same promise of pleasant living as a country where blacks, earning a pittance, relieve whites of many of the irksome chores of everyday life.

Perhaps significantly, none of the luxuries have disappeared in the three months since the white minority ceded nominal control of the government to blacks. After years of warnings from Ian Smith, the former prime minister, about the decline in "standards" that would accompany any concessions to black political pressures, whites have contrived a hybrid political system: a black-led coalition with a strong residual role for whites that has left the settlers' lives largely undisturbed.

A move that could have had a jarring effect on many whites, a minimum hourly wage, has been deferred by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's government at the urging of experts, mostly whites, who argued that the country's shaky economy could not afford it. As a result, it remains commonplace for whites to employ blacks as farm laborers, maids and gardeners and in dozens of odd jobs for an effective wage of about 20 cents an hour.

Eagerly Sought

Pitiable as the wages are, the work is eagerly sought, with two or three blacks trying for every job. Yet the failure to improve wages or create employment is costing Bishop Muzorewa heavily among the urban blacks who have been his strongest supporters. Many who voted for the U.S.-educated Methodist in the April elections are now adopting the view of his guerrilla foes — that he heads a government beholden to whites.

"It is a rubbish government," said Stephen Nguru, a 27-year-old black who has been supporting a wife and child on the scant earnings of a caddie since losing a job as a factory hand earlier this year. "We do not want revolution. We do not want to chase the whites out of here. But we must have more jobs, better money, some better life, or Bishop will be out."

For 18 holes under a hot sun, Mr. Nguru's official fee was $3. After deducting 60 cents for the round-trip bus fare from his home in a black township outside Salisbury, he reckoned that he would have enough to support his family for two or three days, about as often he gets a round at the golf club, where 20 or 30 caddies are waiting at any one time.

Bishop Muzorewa has been touring the country appealing for patience. But the problems besetting the bishop, the war with the Patriotic Front guerrillas that is costing $1.6 million a day and the refusal of Western countries to lift economic sanctions imposed against Mr. Smith's regime until the white role in the Salisbury government is reduced, are not likely to be accepted for long by a people who have been building their expectations on black rule for nearly 20 years.

South Africa Bans Lawyer Who Fought Race Policies

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 23 (WP) — A prominent attorney who worked with self-exiled political trial lawyer Shun Chetty was placed under a five-year ban here Tuesday night.

The banning of Priscilla Jana, 35, came a few weeks after Alwyn Schlebusch, the justice and interior minister, told opposition politician Helen Suzman that he was reviewing banning orders now in force. As of October last year, there were 146 banned persons in South Africa, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations. Mr. Schlebusch recently took over the justice ministry from ousted hardliner Jimmy Kruger.

Queries today as to reason for Ms. Jana's banning and whether the minister is pursuing his review of other bannings went unanswered. This is Mr. Schlebusch's first new banning order. On July 31 he reimposed a ban for two years on Nontsikelelo Sisulu, 60, wife of the black nationalist leader Walter Sisulu now serving a life sentence in prison. Mr. Sisulu has been banned for the past 15 years.

Mrs. Suzman today expressed disappointment at the news of Ms. Jana's banning, saying, "I was rather hoping the minister would be unbanning people instead of imposing more bannings."

Signs of Reason

Both Mr. Schlebusch's proposed banning review and a statement he made Aug. 17 that a judicial commission of inquiry would soon be appointed to look into the country's tough security legislation were being taken here by many observers as signs of a more reasonable and moderate approach to the treatment of political dissidents by the administration of Pieter Botha.

Because of her banning order, Ms. Jana cannot be quoted but a close family friend, Josuf Veriava, said he believes there is no connection between her banning and the precipitate flight Aug. 8 of Mr. Chetty, who left behind a trail of controversy involving allegations of financial and professional misconduct. Ms. Jana has not been mentioned in the allegations.

Controversial Clients

She is, however, a vocal opponent of apartheid and has represented many blacks in security trials. Sources close to the family say the banning was therefore not entirely unexpected since she had drawn considerable attention from the security police for these reasons.

Ms. Jana handles legal affairs for Winnie Mandela, the banned wife of jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela. Recently, Ms. Jana was the attorney in the controversial trial of Solomon Mahlangu, who was hanged last April for his part in the 1977 slaying of three whites. Mahlangu was regarded as a "freedom fighter" by blacks but as a "terrorist" by whites.

Company of One

Ms. Jana's banning order is similar to those imposed on most people, jettisoning them into a kind of social oblivion as one of the "twilight people," as the black newspaper, The Johannesburg Post, has named them. She cannot be in the company of more than one person at a time except in the course of her work as an attorney. She cannot go outside the Indian township of Lenasia where she lives except to Johannesburg. This means she cannot have house guests, attend a party or take a vacation outside these two areas except by special permission.

Her order permits her to continue working as an attorney but the restrictions will now make that very difficult. In addition, as a banned person she cannot communicate with other banned people which rules out many of her clients, like Mrs. Mandela, who are also banned.

The distance that must be traveled before the living standards of whites and blacks can be brought into proportion is evident to anyone visiting a suburban shopping center. On Saturday mornings, the centers are busy with white families stocking supermarket carts with fresh meat and vegetables in quantities and at prices that would make U.S. customers envious. At the checkout counter, young blacks compete to carry the parcels to the parking lot for tips ranging from 5 to 15 cents.

Domestic servants, perhaps the most cherished of the whites' luxuries, earn $22 to $60 a month, low enough to make it possible for even the most poorly paid whites to have their own "boy" or "girl" in the home. According to government figures, at least 140,000 blacks work for white families, a figure that, with fewer than 250,000 whites remaining, works out to more than one domestic servant in every home. Many work six days a week, rising at dawn to serve the morning tea and going to bed after washing the dinner plates in servants' quarters that are often unlit and unheated.

As whites are quick to point out, many blacks develop deep affection for their employers, reflected in the newspaper condolence messages that black domestic workers occasionally place for whites slain in the war. But a visitor still encounters frequent instances of whites treating black subordinates dismissively, and courts still hear misdemeanor cases in which whites are charged with using terms of racial abuse in disputes with blacks.

Some of the same patterns of behavior persist elsewhere in Africa where black governments have taken control from whites. But Bishop Muzorewa's occasional appeals for "new attitudes" from whites seen unlikely to change the picture in Zimbabwe Rhodesia until substantive power in the political and economic sphere passes from white hands to black, a development that Mr. Smith and his white minority still seem determined to resist despite the growing pressures of the war.

Paris Population Drops

PARIS, Aug. 23 (UPI) — The population of Paris within city limits declined by 2.2 percent last year to 2,152,000 residents, the government reported yesterday. The report said Paris lost 48,000 residents between 1977 and 1978 while gains as high as 3.7 percent were recorded in the far suburbs.

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August 22, 1979

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JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$76.23
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 18.57

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	$F 399.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	$F 307.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$10.09

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Portef Sec. R Est	SF 1,396.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF 1,014.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 340.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF 81.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 371.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 345.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 73.07

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 99.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 130.00
— (d) Foreo Swiss Sh	SF 184.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF 53.75
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 67.25
— (d) Romreso-Invest	SF 391.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 184.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 214.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Atlantic-fonds	DM 11.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM 38.57
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.57
— (d) Unirenta	DM 41.57
— (d) Eurobatonds	DM 25.80

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$8.65
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,003.84*
(w) Trustcar Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.55
(w) Austrol. Select Fd	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 134.00
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.28
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 14.27
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,413.00
(d) Caribco Open-End Fund	$ 224.27
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$ 1,037.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.24
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.58
(d) Convertible Japan	$ 8.80
(w) D.G.C.	$ 44.84*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 8.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 18.61
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$19.61
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,147.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 5,163.43
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$ 239.14
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,507.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 59.97
(d) Fonditalia	$ 14.02
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.92
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.42
(w) Heusemann Hldgs. INV	$ 335.84
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobef	$ 29.33
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$114.51
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 117.23
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 11.08
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 165.67
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 24.16
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 7.20
(d) Investa DWS	DM 34.20
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 57.44
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 10.66
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.20
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$69.26
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 41.28
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,541.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 32.13
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 57.40
(w) Luxfund	$ 29.14
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Cons 9.78
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.33
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.76
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 17.29
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.55
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.47
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 73.66
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 21.47
(d) Renta Fund	$ 59.79
(d) Rentinvest	LF 851.00
(d) Sate Fund	$ 4.39
(d) Sate Trust Fund	$ 9.75
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 69.25
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.78
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 93.30
(w) Spros Fund	$ 805.27
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 12.27
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 49.16
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 67.47
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 23.05
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.77
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 8.98
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.27
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.77
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 12.19
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 8.23
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 490.43
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 13.03
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 76.63
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,685.325/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; e — e - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

Fairchild Camera and Instrument International Finance N.V.

5¾% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1991

Redemption Date: September 28, 1979
Conversion Right Expires: September 24, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of the 5¾% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1991 (the "Debentures") of Fairchild Camera and Instrument International Finance N.V. (the "Company") that pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of December 1, 1976 (the "Indenture") among the Company, Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, Guarantor ("Guarantor") and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, the Company has elected to redeem all of the outstanding Debentures on September 28, 1979 (the "Redemption Date") at a redemption price of 104.5% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest from December 1, 1978 to the Redemption Date. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest, which will aggregate $1,093.08 for each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures, will be made on presentation and surrender of the Debentures together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date at the offices of the Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below.

The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the date fixed for redemption. The redemption price will become due and payable upon each Debenture on the Redemption Date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after the Redemption Date.

Holders of Debentures have as an alternative to redemption, the right to sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities or, on or before the close of business on September 24, 1979 to convert such Debentures into the Guarantor's Common Stock.

The Debentures may be converted into Common Stock of the Guarantor at the rate of 21.98 shares for each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures. In order to affect this conversion, a Debenture holder should complete and sign the CONVERSION NOTICE on the Debenture or surrender to the Paying and Conversion Agents a similar signed notice together with the Debentures to be converted. A holder who surrenders Debentures for conversion will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares to which he is entitled. No fractional shares of Common Stock will be issued upon conversion of any Debentures, but in lieu thereof the Company will pay in United States dollars an amount equal to the market value of such fractional share computed on the basis of a price of $66 per share of the Guarantor's Common Stock. If more than one Debenture shall be delivered for conversion at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which shall be issuable or deliverable upon conversion shall be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so delivered. The conversion will be deemed to have been effected immediately prior to the close of business on the date on which the Paying and Conversion Agents receive such Conversion Notice and the Debentures surrendered for conversion. Upon conversion of the Debentures no payment or adjustment will be made for interest accrued thereon from December 1, 1978. Debentures delivered for conversion must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing on and after December 1, 1979.

On May 29, 1979 Schlumberger (California) Inc., an indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of Schlumberger Limited offered to purchase any and all shares of the Guarantor's Common Stock for $66. As a result of this offer, Schlumberger (California) Inc. acquired more than 90% of the outstanding shares of the Guarantor's Common Stock. In connection with the offer but prior to the commencement thereof Schlumberger Limited and the Guarantor entered into an agreement providing for a merger between the Guarantor and Schlumberger (California) Inc. pursuant to which each share of the Guarantor's Common Stock not owned at the effective date thereof by Schlumberger (California) Inc. would be converted into a right to receive $66 in cash. Schlumberger (California) Inc. has informed both the Company and Guarantor that it intends to proceed with the cash merger with the Guarantor on September 28, 1979 or as soon thereafter as is practicable. In such a cash merger each outstanding share of the Guarantor's Common Stock would be converted into the right to receive $66 cash per share. At such a price, the holder of a $1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon conversion shares of the Guarantor's Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of $1,450.68. Based on the price to be paid in the pending cash merger, holders of Debentures upon conversion will receive Common Stock and cash in lieu of any fractional shares having a greater value than the cash which they would receive upon redemption.

Delivery of Debentures to the Paying and Conversion Agents after the close of business on September 24, 1979, regardless of the instructions and any notice, will result in the redemption of such Debentures at the redemption price of 104.5% of their principal amount together with accrued interest to September 28, 1979.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT REDEMPTION

As described above, based on the price to be paid in the pending cash merger, the value of the Guarantor's stock into which the Debentures are convertible is significantly greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon surrendering the Debentures for redemption. All rights to convert the Debentures into the Guarantor's Common Stock expire at the close of business on September 24, 1979.

PAYING AND CONVERSION AGENTS

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Corporate Trust Office
30 West Broadway
New York, New York 10015

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
33 Lombard Street
London EC3P 3BH, England

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgoise
31, Rue Notre-Dame
Case Postale 1108
Luxembourg

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Gallusanlage 7-8
Postschliessfach 2601
D 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1
Germany

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association
St. George's Building
Ice House Street
Hong Kong

Banque Nationale de Paris
75450 Paris Cedex 09
France

Swiss Bank Corporation
Paradeplatz 6
Postfach, CH-8022
Zurich
Switzerland

FAIRCHILD CAMERA AND INSTRUMENT
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE N.V.

Dated: August 24, 1979

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.24		5.9	7	438	38½	37¾	38	+ ⅜
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24		7.1	7	83	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
32½	13	AM Intl	.28		1.6	7	312	18	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	APL	1		9.4		34	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
47⅜	33¾	ARA	1.84		4.7	8	367	39¼	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
31⅜	21⅜	ASA	1.40		4.9		1004	28½	28½	28½	+ 1⅜
14⅜	8½	ATO	.48		4.3	5	48	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
64	17	AVX	.50		1.1	13	112	43⅞	42¾	43½	+ ⅜
38⅜	29½	Abbt Lb	1		2.7	14	145	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ⅜
22¾	16¼	AcmeC	1.20		5.4	5	232	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
6¼	3⅜	AdmDp	.04		.9	7	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e		10.		27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e		4.0	6	2	5	5	5	
36⅜	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80		5.2	5	389	34⅞	34½	34⅝	
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20		4.6	5	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	
4	2	Aileen					76	2⅝	2½	2½	
25⅞	23½	AirPrd	.60		1.9	10	363	32¾	32¼	32¼	
26⅜	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20		4.9	10	189	25⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
15	11¼	Akzona	.80		5.8	7	310	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
9⅜	7¾	AlaP dpf.87			11.		27	8¼	8¼	8¼	
111	97½	AlaP pf	11		11.		2200	98½	98½	98½	
102	83	AlaP pf	9.44		11.		2100	75½	75½	75½	
86¼	71¾	AlaP pf	8.38		11.		100	75½	75½	75½	
16⅜	13⅜	Alascp	1.40		9.3	9	12	15⅛	15	15	
26⅛	13½	Alaskin	.66		2.7	22	251	24⅜	24	24⅜	
45⅝	23½	Albany	1		2.4	10	17	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	
9¼	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.6	9	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
46¾	31	Albrtsn	1.20		2.8	8	55	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	
39¼	30½	AlcanA	2		5.2	5	325	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	
82	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40		4.5	6	34	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40		4.6	7	402	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
32	18½	AlgCp	1		3.1	5	28	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
28⅞	25⅝	AlgCp pf2.56			10.		7	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
15	6½	AlgAir				5	1074	10¼	9¾	10	+ ⅛
29¼	18	AlgAir pf1.87			7.9		7	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
25	13¾	AlgLud 1.28			5.1	5	135	25½	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
40½	30	AlgLd pf	3		7.4		21	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
22	21	AlgLd pf2.19			9.9		4	22½	22½	22½	
19	15¼	AlligPw 1.76			10.	7	985	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
17¼	14½	AllenGp s 1			6.5	6	26	15½	15½	15½	
35	20⅝	Allergan .60			1.9	12	30	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
41¾	27¾	AlldCh	2		5.4	8	324	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅞	AlldMnt .86			6.7	7	4	13	12⅞	13	
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60			2.7	16	45	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	20½	AlldSt 1.60			4.9	6	263	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
38⅜	27¾	AllisCh 1.80			4.9	6	263	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	11⅛	AllrAu .64b			3.6	10	30	17¾	17¾	17¾	
12½	14½	AlphPh .72a			3.5	8	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
57⅛	43⅝	Alcoa 2.80			5.1	4	164	55⅞	55⅛	55⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	AmIsug 1			5.0	8	25	20	19¾	20	
41⅛	36½	Amax s 1.80			4.6	8	212	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
55¼	41	Amax pf 3			5.-		23	53¾	53¾	53¾	
32¾	14	Amcord 1.40			4.7	8	11	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	16¼	Amrce 1.25			3.5	6	702	36⅜	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
48¾	23¼	AHess 1.40			3.3	6	9	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
107⅝	56	AHess pf3.50			3.7		8	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ 1¾
19⅜	18¾	AmAir .40			2.9	2	701	14	13⅞	13⅞	
9¼	4	AmAir wt					351	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
22⅜	18¾	AmAir pf 2.15			11.		9	19⅛	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
20½	12¾	ABakr 1.20b			9.1	6	11	13⅛	13	13⅛	
67⅛	45½	ABrnds	5		7.6	7	125	64⅜	63¾	64⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70			5.4		1	31½	31½	31½	
33½	30⅛	ABrd pf2.75			8.8		18	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	
35⅝	28¾	ABrd pf2.67			7.8		20	34¼	34	34¼	
47¼	32⅜	ABdcst 1.20			2.5	9	1302	47⅝	46⅞	47⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	14⅜	AmCan 2.80			7.0	6	162	40½	39⅞	40½	+ ⅛
22⅛	19¾	ACan pf1.75			8.5		2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅛	ACenlrv					106	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
32¼	23¾	ACyan 1.60			6.0	8	344	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
14½	8¾	AmDist					17	13¾	13¾	13¾	
36	19⅝	ADT 1.16			4.9	9	114	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
24½	19⅞	AEIPw 2.18			11.	9	339	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	27¾	AmExp 1.80			4.9	8	230	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	8¾	AFamil .60b			4.8	6	119	13¼	12⅞	13	
23⅜	19	AGIBd	2e		9.5		27	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	15½	AGnCv 1.44			7.1		20	20⅜	20	20⅜	
38½	22⅜	AGnIns 1			2.6	6	326	38½	37⅜	38	
16½	9⅞	AHeritLI .45			3.2	9	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
22⅛	12	AmHoIsl 1			5.3	6	282	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
32½	24⅝	AHome 1.50			5.2	12	835	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	23⅜	AmHosp .80			2.5	12	430	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
13½	7⅜	AmInvt .40			4.0	7	122	10	10	10	+ ⅛
35⅜	18	AMal .80			2.4	11	278	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	AmMetrx					3	989	7⅞	7¾	
47	36	AmMot 3.20			7.4	9	53	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	
31¼	24⅛	ASLFI n.60a			2.0	6	23	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	10¼	AShip .88b			4.6	56	55	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
58	39	AStand 3			5.2	7	152	58	57¾	57¾	+ ⅜
9¼	6	ASteril .32			3.6	10	439	9⅛	8⅞	9	
31¾	23½	AmStr .80			2.6	4	192	31½	31	31	+ ⅛
59⅜	58⅜	AmStr pf					182	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
64⅜	56⅞	ATT 5			8.4	7	30427	58½	58	58	+ ⅛
67⅝	59¾	ATT pf	4		6.6		25	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
49⅜	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64		7.9		80	47⅜	47⅛	47¼	
50¾	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74		7.9		80	47⅜	47⅛	47¼	
14⅞	10½	AWatWk .92			6.2	6	36	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
18⅝	14¾	AWat pf1.43			7.6		2600	18¾	18¾	18¾	
13⅝	11¼	AWat pf1.25			10.		230	12	12	12	+ ⅛
17	15	z Ameron	1		5.1	6	14	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	9½	AmesD .40b			3.1	5	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
42½	27¼	Ametek 1.80			4.4	10	83	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
23	15⅜	Amfac 1.20			5.4	5	189	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
40½	29½	AMPInc .76			2.2	13	488	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	13⅜	Ampco .60			2.7	12	68	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	10⅜	Ampex .05e			3	11	116	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
7¼	2⅜	Amrex pfC					8	31	6	6	
23½	14⅛	Amstar 1.35			9.3	7	67	19½	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
7¾	6⅜	Amstd pf .68			9.9		6	7	6⅝	6⅞	
45	29¼	Amsted 2			4.8	7	5	42⅜	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅜	Analog s				15	52	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Anchor s1.20			6.8	5	48	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
26	18½	AnCIav 1.12			5.2	6	60	21⅞	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica .34			4.6	7	104	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
25⅝	8½	Anixter .40			1.6	10	88	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅜	Apache 5.40			10.		27700	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
39	24⅛	ApPw pf8.12					9	568	39	39	+ ⅜
22½	7½	ApldDig					1			22¾	
49¾	18½	ApldDig pf1			4.4		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
11½	5⅛	ApldMg					9	343	10⅝	10⅝	
27⅜	17½	Arcata 1.12			4.3	7	72	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
34⅞	28¾	Arcat pf	2		5.7		3	30	30	30	+ ⅛
31	25	Arcat pf2.16			7.1		5	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
24¼	12¾	ArchrD .20b				9	13	367	22¾	22¾	
11¾	6	ArcTen .10e			1.3	13	224	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	18¼	ArizPS	2		10.	5	6	23	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
18½	8⅜	ArkBst .60b			5.6	23	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
45⅞	28⅜	ArkLGs 2.20			5.0	10	127	44⅞	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅜	ArlenRlty					1602	3½	3	3¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	Armada					8	6	5⅞	6	
23⅝	17	Armco 1.50			6.5	5	414	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10			7.0		119	30¼	30	30	
21¾	14⅞	ArmCk 1.10			6.0	8	100	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
32	18⅛	ArmRu 1.20			5.4	5	14	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	15¼	AroCorp 1b			4.9	7	6	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
23½	7⅜	ArrowE .20r			1.1	4	58	14⅜	14	14⅜	
18¾	12	Arvin 1			8.3	10	24	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
29¾	22¼	Arvin pf	2		8.3	4	678	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
23¾	13¾	Asarco	1		5.0	6	423	41	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅝
45½	31	AshOil s	2		7.7	7	45	19⅞	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
21	15⅜	AshDG 1.50			6.1	5	59	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅝	Athlone 1.20			9.6	8	97	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	17½	AtCyEl 1.84			10.	9	715	u23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	49½	AtlRch 2.80			4.0	9	715	u70¾	69¾	70¾	+ ⅜
43¾	41	AtlRc pf3.75			9.1		200	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
83¾	58¾	AtlRc pf2.80			3.4		1	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp						13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
36¾	27¼	AutoDis .64			1.8	16	74	36½	36¼	36½	
35	18½	AvcoCp 1.20			4.7	3	781	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	+ ⅛
87½	49	Avco pf 4.20			6.3		20	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	
19⅜	12¼	Avery .60			3.2	8	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
22⅜	13¾	Avnet .80			3.6	7	569	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
61⅞	45⅜	Avon 2.80			5.4	13	456	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —									
65¾	12⅛	BAV Llq	52c				2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3	1⅛	BT Mfg					21	2⅝	2⅝		
12⅛	6⅜	Bache	.40g		3.4	6	107	12	11⅞	11⅞	
48½	27	Bakrint	.60		1.2	15	217	48¼	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
35¾	17½	BaldwU	1.20		3.4	8	66	35	34¾	35	
53⅛	28⅛	BldU pf	2.06		4.9		2	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
25⅝	20¾	BallCp	1.40		4.9	7	141	u28⅝	27¾	28¼	+ 1¼
48⅜	31½	BallyMf	s.10		.3	28	760	39¾	38⅝	39	
27⅜	21½	BallGE	2.44		9.9	7	295	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
57⅜	45	Ball pfB4.50			9.5		20	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¼	BanCal	.92		3.9	6	23	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11¼	Bandag	.68		3.3	10	48	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	17⅜	BangPn	.80		2.7	6	57	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
42½	25	BanP pf	2		5.1		3	40¾	39½	39½	+ ½
38	30⅝	BkNY 2.40			7.2	5	63	34	33¾	33¾	
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa 1.04			6.7	5	23	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
30⅜	23¼	BnkAm 1.32			4.4	8	811	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	
47¼	32⅞	BankTr 3			6.4	6	208	u47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	
29¼	25⅛	BkTr pf2.50			9.3		106	27	26⅞	26⅞	
51⅞	45⅞	BkTr pf4.22			8.8		63	47⅞	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
18	8¼	Banner .12			1.0	9	314	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
39⅝	21¼	Barber 1.60			4.1	10	32	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅜	BardCR .36			2.7	10	157	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
21⅜	15½	BarnGp	s.88		3.9	6	17	21⅝	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	14⅜	BarryW	s.52		2.7	11	64	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
50⅛	32¼	Bausch	2		4.2	8	880	47⅝	47¼	47¼	
49¾	33⅜	BaxtTrv	.50		1.1	15	370	47¼	46	46½	— 1⅛
	23⅜	BayColP					79	279	7⅛	7	7⅛ + ⅛
23⅛	18¾	BayStG	2		8.6	7	33	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
38	25	Bearing	.92		2.9	9	38	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20		5.2	9	1464	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
61	43⅜	Beat pf	3.50		7.0		477	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅜
28⅛	20	Beckm	.28		1.0	18	298	u29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ 1
39⅜	30⅜	BechnD	.84		2.4	12	442	35	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
36	20	Beech	1		3.0	10	690	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	
	7⅛	Beker					14	260	9¾	9¾	
44⅜	24⅜	BelcoP s	.80		1.9	9	277	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	
30½	19⅛	Belden	1.60		5.7	5	67	28	27⅞	28	
9	6¼	BeldnH .360			4.9	6	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅜	14⅜	BellHow	1.44		5.1	14	76	19	18¾	18⅞	
18¼	5½	BellInd .20a			1.9	6	475	u18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅞	15⅞	BellCa s1.52					1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	19½	Bemis	1.40		5.9	6	15	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
43⅛	33½	Bendix	2.56		6.5	6	202	39⅞	39½	39½	+ ⅛
31⅜	21½	BenlCp	2		6.3	7	818	u32¼	31	32	+ ⅛
51	40⅜	Benef pf	4.30		9.8		7	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	
5½	2⅜	BengtB				11	535	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
9⅜	3½	BerkeyP				3	23	4	4	4	
34½	20½	BestPd	.16		1.0	6	3	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
25¾	19⅜	BethSt	1.40		6.8	3	295	23⅜	20⅝	20⅝	
42⅜	29¾	BlsTN	.80		2.0	15	94	40⅜	40¼	40¾	
23⅝	17⅜	BinghPn	.80		3.2	12	816	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
27	16⅛	Binney	.80		3.2	9	6	23	23	23	
27	16⅛	BisFSL	1.20		3.6	7	43	34	33¾	33¾	
24⅜	15½	BlackDr	.68		2.8	12	456	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	
23⅜	19½	BlairJn	s 1		4.4	7	40	23	23	23	
24	13½	BlissL	1.10		4.6	8	237	u24⅛	23⅝	24	
26	19⅜	BlckHR	1.60		5.6	6	44	29	28⅝	28⅝	
29½	18¾	BlueB	1.60		5.6	6	44	29	28⅝	28⅝	
13½	5⅛	Bluebrd	.28		2.3	8	63	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅜	BobbleBr					4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
48¾	37½	BoeInd s	1		2.2	7	999	47	46½	46½	+ ⅛
48¾	37¼	BoiseC	1.50		4.0	7	157	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	24⅜	Borden	1.82		7.0	6	335	26½	25¾	26	+ ⅛
34½	26	BorgW	2		5.9	5	94	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4¾	Borrmn	.15e		2.5	4	48	6	6	6	
25⅞	20⅜	BosEd	2.44		11.	6	349	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
12	10	BosE pr1.17			11.		17	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
15	12⅜	BosE pr1.46			11.		17	13	13	13	— ⅛
18⅜	9⅜	BranlH	.44		3.4	8	698	13⅜	13	13⅜	
46¾	20⅛	BraunC	.80		2.0	13	57	41¾	40⅜	40⅜	
41	24½	BrigSt	1.20a		4.2	8	87	28⅝	28	28⅛	
38	30⅜	BrisMy	1.44		4.0	11	335	36¼	36	36	
35½	25½	BrisMy pf	2		5.0		15	40	40	40	+ ⅛
28⅞	16¾	BritPet	.53e		2.1	7	411	25½	25	25	+ ⅛
19½	14½	BrkwGl	1.08		7.2	9	180	15¼	15	15	
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02		8.3	7	20	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	14⅞	BwnSh	1		4.4	6	29	23	23	23	
19¼	7¼	Brown	.30		2.0	5	18	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80		6.5	6	57	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
16	11	BwnFer	.60		5.5	6	354	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
18½	12¾	Brnswk	.80		4.9	7	24	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	27⅜	BrnsPk pf2.40			8.3		27	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
44	20	BrushW	2		4.9	7	24	40⅝	40½	40½	
25	21¼	BucyEr	.88		4.0	8	187	22⅜	22	22⅛	
6½	5⅜	BudsC pf	.60		10.		8	5¾	5¾	5¾	
56	22	BuffFo	1.80		5.3	7	8	34¼	34	34¼	
16⅜	10	Bundy	1		7.0	6	25	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
20⅜	17⅜	BunkrH	1.90		10.		1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	9½	BunkR	.84		3.4	7	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
23⅜	16¼	Burlind	1.40		8.1	6	642	17½	17¼	17⅜	
63⅜	35	BurlNo	2.10		3.3	5	768	u64⅜	63½	64⅛	+ ⅜
7½	6¾	BrlNo pf	2.85		5.0		19	u57¾	56¾	57¼	+ ⅜
36¾	26	BrlNo pf	2.85		5.0		19	u57¾	56¾	57¼	+ ⅜
29	17½	Burnay	1		3.5	10	181	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL	.10e		1.6		269	6¾	6¾	6¾	
88	64⅜	Burrgh	2.20		3.0	11	391	74¼	73¾	73¾	
25⅝	14	Butlrin	s.80		3.3	9	5	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ⅛
14¾	6⅞	Buttes					39	121	11¼	11	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —									
65¼	45½	CBI Ind	2a		3.4	12	18	59	59	59	— ⅛
62⅜	44⅛	CBS	2.60		5.0	8	204	53¾	52½	52½	— ⅝
11⅜	4¾	CCI				4	763	18½	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	10	CI Rty	.20e		.7	233	22	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
57⅜	29	CIT	2.60		4.6	9	1715	57⅜	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
15	8⅜	CLC	.24		1.9	26	326	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
16½	7⅜	CNA Fn				3	454	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
19⅜	13¼	CNA pf	1.10		5.7		207	19½	19½	19½	
17⅜	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a		9.6		25	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
56	47¼	CPC	3		5.5	8	80	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	
17	14¼	CP Nat	1.64		10.	8	8	16¼	16¼	16¼	
24¼	14¾	CTS	.80		3.4	10	472	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
65	52⅜	CabotC	1.60		3.4	7	63	47½	46¾	47	
10	7¾	Cadence

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

AUGUST 24, 1979 7W

Weekend



"They call me Otto the Monster," says Otto Preminger. "I don't know why . . . Only two things make me mad . . ." See "The Greene Factor," page 9W.

The Great American Roller Derby

By Justine De Lacy

"DO IT. Do it. Go and do it . . ." The ever pumping disco beat of the radios throbs like a *tom tom* in the distance. It is Sunday in Central Park. Saturday Night Fever with trees.

On the flat place by the bridge, a woman wearing yellow Sasson tights, red satin boxing shorts, quilted knee and wrist guards and a Day Glo yellow headset does the Grapevine: *up into the air*, around and down, the polyurethane wheels on her powder room peach roller skates spinning as she polishes the turn. A man in silver jeans skates by, a slice of pizza in one hand, a hockey stick in the other. "Summer in the city, summer in the city . . ." whispers the transistor hanging from his belt.

The people waiting in line to rent skates sip tepid Mateus from Dixie cups, nibble shish kebabs from recycled chopsticks an enterprising Puerto Rican has filed to a point. "They come with trainer wheels?" inquires a middle-aged man as he listens to the shrieks of beginners careening down the hills. Most people forget about the hills.

Roller skating is the hottest thing to hit America since the hula hoop. Hairdressers skate. Building inspectors skate. Policemen even skate.

In San Francisco, Golden Gate Park is closed to traffic so people can do it. On Los Angeles' Venice Beach, people have been arrested for doing it nude. And it's building up in Europe. But nowhere is the current roller mania more prevalent — or more contagious — than in New York. Skating has become the latest form of urban transportation. All over the city, people are boogieing to work! New Yorkers are doing errands on skates, visiting art galleries on skates, even attending theater matinees on skates.

ON Sixth Avenue, a man slaloms through the traffic and hails a cab. He backs in, careful not to scrape his orange plastic wheels on the door. In Greenwich Village, New York's favorite transvestite, a former stockbroker who now goes by the name Rollerina, skims down Christopher Street on *pink sequin skates*. On Madison Avenue, a teenager in a purple T-shirt ("Neil Deals Wheels") squats to gather speed, his Day Glo wheels flashing like sparks in the soft summer dusk. Around Washington Square, cars slow for the dozens of skaters playing hockey in the street. Over on the plaza at Lincoln Center, a determined young woman in *Lederhosen* practices cross-country skiing on a pair of sawed off skis to which roller skate wheels have been attached. A boy glides up Columbus Avenue in baby blue high tops pulled by his German shepherd. After all, why walk him when he can pull you?



Denver police on skates.

Always on the look-out for smooth places where they get a good glide, New York's burgeoning number of roller skaters are turning the large, open spaces at the base of Manhattan's newest skyscrapers into lunch hour rinks. At night, skaters carrying flashlights resemble human fireflies as they swarm down to Wall Street, a sterile area now prized for its unbroken stretches of concrete.

Few things — besides graffiti — have captivated the New York spirit as roller skating has. Wherever people skate, from Washington Square's volleyball courts to the 72d Street bridge in Central Park, crowds gather to cheer.

Entrepreneurs have been quick to capitalize on the roller boom. Numerous West Side shops are sprouting signs saying "We Rent Roller Skates," and a block from the Plaza Hotel, a five-foot-high white shoe skate mounted on a van advertises a skate rental outfit called Le Petit Wheels. The Broadway musical "Sugar Baby," opening in October, features Mickey Rooney on skates, and the authors of the musical "Cabaret" are reported to be at work on another about skating. One estimate puts current sales in the United States at *300,000 pairs of skates a month*.

Perhaps the best news is that body hugging skating clothes are edging unisex jogging suits out of sport shops. Items you just can't skate without: matching knee and wrist guards, thigh molding latex tights, a French-cut 'Day Glo T-shirt,' preferably with a slogan in glitter (current favorite: "Every Place Else Is Hartford"), and a color coordinated headset radio. The receivers are built into the headset, which makes them look a bit like ear muffs for the Jolly Green Giant.

"You gotta have a radio," explains Lily Hou, a layout artist with *Time* magazine who began skating in November and is now planning to put out a newsletter for skaters. "The music's where the energy is. You could light a 60-story building with the energy from one rink!"

Without the constant, pulsating beat of disco, roller skating might never have shed its high school gym, organ music image. But long before disco, black skaters were hip. At the Empire Rollerdrome in Brooklyn, where it all began, skaters like Bill Butler — at 45, the acknowledged godfather of roller rocking — were already skating to rock 'n' roll and soul by the late '50s. But it wasn't until disco hit the rinks a few years ago that skating really took off.

Pop singer Cher recently rented the Empire for a party giving it the mainstream's benediction, but today Manhattanites no longer have to trek to Brooklyn to polish their turns. New York's first private roller skating club, the Metropolis on West 55th Street, recently opened its doors. The Studio 54 of roller skating, the Metropolis features urinals built to the height of people on skates, and a black and chrome health food restaurant serving Brie and Perrier. (French entrepreneurs have already approached the owners of the Metropolis about creating a similar roller disco in Paris. A Paris club put its showgirls on skates and the Palace is planning to reserve its dance floor for skaters one evening a week).



In New York, skating has become the latest form of urban transportation. All over the city people are boogieing on wheels.

THE REAL news, however, is the revival of roller skating outdoors.

Some people are doing it for the exercise. "It's better for you than bicycling," says John Watson, a dancer who was recently hired to teach Mickey Rooney how to skate. "You have five pounds on each foot and that keeps your heart accelerated at an excellent rate." Skating, Watson says, is his answer to not having a car in the city. He often skates the 35 blocks between his apartment on 14th Street and Central Park, a trip that takes about half an hour, he says, "depending on traffic and the wind."

Other skaters point out that skates aren't as cumbersome as bicycles and are harder to steal. "It's harder to get *mugged on skates*," adds a middle-aged convert with a smile, "And easier to get picked up."

The use of polyurethane wheels originally developed for skate boards is partly responsible for the outdoor skating craze. The wide, malleable plastic cushions your ride over cracks and gravel. Better still, it's noiseless.

A 25-year-old Californian who will make between $2 million and $3 million this year is generally credited with launching the skating renaissance. Jeff Rosenberg was a student at Santa Monica City College when he started thinking about how much fun roller skating had been when he was a kid. After looking for skates for three months, he took $1,500 out of his savings account and began renting skates from a van on Venice Beach. Rosenberg will soon open outlets of his company, Cheap Skates, in California, Arizona, Texas, and Central Park.

The explanation behind the roller mania is simple: skating is fun, and Americans are taking up fun with an energy and a dedication they once reserved for waxing the family Buick on Sunday afternoon. A recent New Yorker cartoon sums up the mood. "Frumble," says the doctor, "there's only one cure for what ails you. Get up and boogie."

WHEN SKATERS talk about skating, always there is the inevitable comparison with flying. People are finding out that wheels on your feet may just be the next best thing to wings on your back. Your very own Superman fantasy come true. On skates, you're four inches taller and twice as fast as everyone else. Clark Kent on wheels. "It's incredible," says John Watson, rapture spread across his face like jam. "You're flying down a hill in Central Park in the sunset, headphones on your head. Wheels on your feet. It's the ultimate flying fantasy. Skating's the next logical step after disco. You keep the music and you add speed."

Milton Franklin, a tall, lean black man who likes to skate backwards most of the time, is learning to fly a plane. He says skating's the next best thing: "Skating is feet multiplied by one hundred. After this, walkin' is just plain borin'."

Some people smoke marijuana or drink beer while they skate, but many skaters seem to like the fact that skating gets them high all by itself. It's a trip for which you need no LSD; speed without amphetamines or gasoline. "You get a rush with skating," says a recent convert. "You feel wonderful right away. When you jog, the glow only comes later."

The "good clean fun" image seems unavoidable. "I skated into a drugstore the other day," says Lily Hou. "When an old lady there saw my skates, her eyes lit up. She said she was happy people are skating again because she always met such nice people when she used to skate as a girl. It made me feel good."

The popularity of skating, like that of all forms of dance today, is partly the result of a move towards jubilation and away from competition. Increasingly, there is a Zen-like emphasis on the game for the game, not the trophy. Before taking up skating, Lily Hou played paddleball an average of 40 hours a week, a game she gave up, she says, because of the ruthless competition. "In a game like paddleball, 50 percent of the players lose," she explains bending to tighten her laces. "That's what I like about skating. You can't lose. You win just by doing it. When I began skating, my friends said, 'Skating?' Now everyone I know skates. It's an addiction." She shoves off to join the skaters at the bridge.



United Press International

On wheels in Central Park: Do it. Go and do it.

At 5 p.m., 30 hopefuls are still waiting to rent skates. Silver and gold kites glint like mica in the sky, chips of the steel and glass city below made briefly buoyant by the wind. The beer cans are ready. "Let it happen, baby," someone shouts. The contestant slithers around the cans without knocking them over. Not far away, a boy skates in a circle followed by his Great Dane. He pulls over suddenly. "I have to stop when Buster gets dizzy," he explains. Eyeing the horses of three mounted policemen who have come to take in the scene, a man in braids yells "Ge: skates, you guys, get skates."

Suddenly Milton Franklin is in the air. Up, down, pirouetting to his feet.

"Man," says Milton. "You cain't be sad when you flyin'."

Do it, do it, go and do it . . .

East Meets West (Sort of) at Mamaia

By John Vinocur

MAMAIA, Romania — It was midweek. Clouds again, the third day in a row. Kids crabbing. Marital disputes in German, Hungarian, French and Romanian. The last traces of good-sport restraint shriveling for lack of sun. And this conversation, in a strong Berlin accent, at the casino coffee bar:

Wife: "You got us into this."

Husband: "Am I responsible for the weather? You talk as if there was some plot — that I planned all this to irritate you and your mother."

Wife: "You are the one who read the brochures. You could have checked better. Tell me why are we here?"

Husband: "Because it was cheap! That's why."

Historically speaking, this was not the first wail of complaint at this snout of beach on the Black Sea, three miles down the coast from where Ovid wrote of his sorrows while in exile.

When the sun does not shine here, when the poplar and willow trees give the place the look of a housing project built on a marsh rather than a beach resort, Mamaia quickly loses its reason for being.

West German or Pole, East German or Swede, they have all shelled out for inexpensive sun. Romanian dance groups may jump around the dinner table, and the hotel compere can dress up in a cutaway coat, top hat and green polka dot underpants, but the frustration at Mamaia when the weather goes bad is universal — the only true moment of East-West understanding.

On paper, this might be a unique meeting ground for Europeans from the capitalist and Communist worlds. By the National Tourist Board's count, 120,000 West Germans and 40,000 Britons as well as French, Belgian, Scandinavian, Dutch and Italian groups each 10,000 strong will be brought to Mamaia in all-inclusive package tours by the end of the summer.

Along the same 80-mile stretch of coast from Mamaia, which lies in the southeast about 70 miles south of the Soviet border, to the Bulgarian frontier, the tourist office also wedges in 60,000 Czechoslovaks, groups of 20,000 Poles, East Germans and Hungarians, 10,000 Russians and hundreds of thousands of Romanians.

The wedging is done with great circumspection. With rare exceptions, Westerners and people from the East are not in the same hotels. Discotheques run for Westerners theoretically welcome anyone, but they ask for entrance fees in Western currency, which is difficult, and in some cases illegal, for vacationers from Communist countries to come by.

MOST OF the Western tour operators who rent hotels or space in them play along with or encourage the system. The Club Mediterranee, the French vacation colony, is entirely fenced in, with guards at the two entrances, creating a highly visible restricted zone. If Romanians or Hungarians or Czechoslovaks have an invitation from one of the Western guests or sufficent hard currency, and if there is space in the dining room, they might be able to have a French meal within the perimeter wire, but it does not happen often.

The system further conspires against contact because almost all the tourists, Eastern and Western, have prepaid arrangements in which all meals are taken in the hotel. It is only on the bad days, when there is movement toward an area of shops and the casino cafes, that the groups seem to meld, sharing the common irritation of customers who are not getting what the catalog showed.

In many ways the Romanians are not to blame if their stretch of sand and water looks, minus the neon, a bit like parts of the sun-factory zone of southern Spain. They are terribly in need of hard currency; to get it they have built boxy, inexpensive hotels that fit the needs of the Western tour operators and they have called their discotheques Catch-22, Life and Crash-In. In their desire to please, to accommodate, to make money, the Romanians have mimicked a slice of West European life, and it has come out like the Soviet bloc's attempts at blue jeans — a bland copy that somehow misses.

Even the lovely beach has been a bit homogenized: it's indistinguishable from the pail-and-shovel quiet of competing resorts.

All this, if there is sun, gives Mamaia a well-regulated aspect that is good for families and children. The breeze that comes off the sea has not a whiff of debauch in it, and hardly any curiosity either.

After a series of spy cases in which lonely West German government secretaries were seduced on Black Sea beaches by East German smoothies who later turned them into traitors, the authorities in Bonn started a poster campaign this year reminding young women that although a little vacation romance would hurt no one, they should please think of the fatherland.

In the lobby of the Bucuresti Hotel, where most of the talk was in German, the campaign seemed an unnecessary precaution. Karin Schneider, a physical therapist from Stuttgart, said: "Oh, the East Germans? I do not want to know. I feel embarrassed for them. They have got these terribly old-fashioned clothes. I did not come here to get a bad conscience, and that is what you get if you talk to them."

There seemed to be no great interest in making contact on the Communist side, either, some of it probably out of pure caution and some from a slight trace of contempt.

"Five years ago, seven years, I might have sought out contacts with Westerners," a Romanian doctor said to a visitor last week. "But they are disappointing for the most part, and I just do not bother any more. I will accept people being badly informed about my country or even just stupid, but I do not enjoy condescension, and that is usually what I got. If anyone thinks that there are thousands of us dying to talk to some Belgian shoe salesman, then they are quite wrong."

One hotel, patronized mainly by the French, runs a weekly question-and-answer period for guests, with a Romanian who trys as best she can to answer questions like this: "My son is a cardiologist. If he lived in Romania how much would he make a year?"

Her experience with Western tourists, she said, has convinced her that the Eastern bloc countries are unnecessarily concerned about the risks of their citizens being subverted through contacts with people from what she called "the other world." On the contrary, she said, spending time with West Europeans at Mamaia showed her new kinds of banality and egotism. She seemed to be saying that it would take more than an additional 100,000 tourists waiting here for the sun to come out to threaten the established order.

THOSE extra tourists may be coming soon. With strikes and bombings and inflation making Spain a less attractive destination for mass tourism, something of a boom is expected here. According to Mihail Dan of the tourist board, the biggest British tour operator has asked to have its room allotment increased by a third next year and a West German operator has requested 50 percent more space. This means that hotels usually used for East Europeans will be fixed up and turned over to the Westerners. The East Europeans will go into the hotels where the Romanians used to stay and the Romanians, for the time being at least, will take to boarding houses.



The New York Times

This arrangement could turn Mamaia into a Western enclave, which appears to bother no one. There is some evidence that it is the case already. Sarah Michel, an American hostess at one of the French enclaves, says that when she asks people why they come here, the answer is often "Everything else was booked" or "It is supposed to have sun." Or, sometimes, just a shrug.

The shrug is part of an old pattern. Ovid, who is buried down the road at what was once called Tomis, was exiled to these parts in A.D. 8 by the Emperor Augustus for unexplained, mysterious reasons. He apparently spent the years until his death in A.D. 18 trying to figure out what he had done wrong and how to get back to Rome.

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International Diary

Austria

EHRWALD, to Sept. 1, concerts and chamber music.

ERL, to Sept. 30. *Passion play presented at* new playhouse, text by Rupert Kerer, music by Cesar Bresgen.

OSSIACH and VILLACH, to Aug. 28, Carinthian summer festival with Franz Bruggen and *Johan Sonnleitner*, Aug. 25; *Franz Endler* and a ballet seminar, Aug. 26.

SALZBURG, palace concerts with Wolfgang Schulz and Karlheinz Zoller, Aug. 24 . . . concerts in Hohensalzburg fortress continue through Aug. 31 . . . *Salzburg festival*, to Aug. 30 includes the Beaux Arts Trio with violinist Charles Treger playing music by Mozart, Aug. 29 . . . to Aug. 26, week of chamber music at the Residenz and Chateau Mirabell.

VIENNA, to Sept. 25, summer music festival continues.

Belgium

ANTWERP, the Alvin Ailey Dance Theater will perform in the Royal Opera Aug. 30 at 8:30 p.m. as part of the Flanders festival.

ATH, Aug. 25-26, giants festival includes a wedding of the giants and a fight between David and Goliath.

BLANKENBERGE, Aug. 26, flower parade.

BRUGES, *feast on the canals with a* pageant, singing and dancing, Aug. 24-25 from 9 p.m. till midnight.

GHENT, to Oct. 2, Flanders festival continues with a Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, Aug. 27 and 28; *Marianne Verstegen*, Aug. 30.

OSTENDE, Aug. 25-26, international wind-surfing competition.

THEUX, Aug. 25-26, medieval festival in the Chateau de Franchimont with ancient costumes, minstrels, dancing, etc.

Britain

BOLTON, Aug. 24-30, *festival to celebrate* the bicentenary of the invention of the spinning mule by Samuel Crompton (1753-1827). The organ he built will be played during the festival and there will be performances of a documentary drama based on his life by Bolton's Octagon Theater Company. *Other festivities include jazz concerts*, a crafts market, poetry, folk singing and exhibitions.

LONDON, to Sept. 15, BBC-Henry Wood promenade concerts in the Royal Albert Hall . . . Aug. 25-Sept. 1, Motor Cycle Show in Earls Court . . . paintings and sketches made on Captain James Cook's second voyage together with Polynesian material brought back from the expedition are on show at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

OXFORD, to Aug. 26, *Oxford festival with* performances of an evening with local Oxford poets and a performance of "The Country Holiday," Aug. 25.

READING, festival, Aug. 24-26.

WADEBRIDGE, Aug. 25-27. *Cornwall folk* festival.

WINCHESTER, Winchester Cathedral 900th Anniversary Festival, to October.

Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24-29, the Royal Ballet marks the 100th anniversary of the death of Danish choreographer August Bournonville with a performance of "A Folk Legend" in Tivoli's Concert Hall. The leading part is danced by Danish ballet dancer Peter Martins of the New York City Ballet . . . Copenhagen folk dance festival, Aug 26, with participants from 13 countries.

ELSINORE, to Aug. 26, Helsingor music festival, with concerts by choirs and soloists . . . Aug. 21-25 and Aug. 28-Sept. 5, Old Vic/Prospect Theater Company production of "Hamlet" with Derek Jacobi in Kronborg castle courtyard.

TONDER, Aug. 24-27, ballad and jazz festival

Finland

HELSINKI, summer concerts continue until Sept. 8 . . . Helsinki festival, to Sept. 7 includes the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra directed by Zubin Mehta performing symphonies by Schubert, Mahler and Dvorak; the Moscow Chamber Opera directed by Gennadi Rozhdestvensky and A. Levin; The Beaux Arts Trio (Aug. 24, 26 and 27); The Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater will perform on Aug. 24-25.

France

ANTIBES/JUAN-LES-PINS, to Aug. 30, summer music festival

BESANCON, Aug. 31-Sept. 16, *international festival with the Boston Symphony* Orchestra, Aug. 31; Talich Quartet, Sept. 1

LA CHAISE DIEU, Aug. 24-Sept. 3, music *festival with the Ile de France Orchestra*, Aug. 24, 25 and 28; Henri Delorme and Ciffra, Aug. 26; Da Camera Ensemble, Aug. 27; a conference directed by Pierre-Roger Gevsin, professor of medieval history at St. Etienne University on the history of La Chaise Dieu, Aug. 29; La Grande Ecurie et la Chambre du Roy, Aug. 31.

LOIR ET CHER, summer festival continues to Sept. 15 with the G. Jarry Trio, Sept. 7; the Raven Chamber Orchestra, Sept. 15.

MENTON, to Aug. 31, music festival includes Yo-Yo Ma (violincello) playing music by Bach, Schubert and Beethovan, Aug. 26; *Daniel Barenboim (piano) playing music by* Beethoven, Liszt and Chopin, Aug. 29; Maurice Andre and the Vienna Chamber Orchestra directed by Philippe Entremont playing music by Tartini, Telemann and Haydn, Aug. 31.

NIEDERBRONN-LES-BAINS, to Sept. 8, *music* festival includes Jean-Marie Koltes, Nicole Mouton, Aug. 25.

PARIS, Festival Estival, to Sept. 22, with a Palladio exhibition in the Conciergerie, through Aug. 31; harpsichord and lute-making, workshops and an international harpsichord competition, concerts in the Saint Chapelle, St. Germain-des-Pres church, Intercontinental Hotel, etc . . . Avante garde postcard Exhibition until the end of September in the Musee des Arts Decoratifs . . . At the Pompidou, the Paris-Moscow 1900-1930 exhibition continues to Nov. 5; the exhibition of photographs by Berenice Abbott to Sept. 24.

Greece

ATHENS, to Sept. 30, festival of concerts, ballets and Greek tragedies.

EPIDAURUS, festival of Greek tragedies and comedies continues to Sept. 2.

IOANNINA, Aug. 24, religious festival at Vassilika . . . "Ipirotika," cultural and artistic events, plays, book exhibition on Ipiros, folk dancing.

Hungary

BUDAPEST, to Aug. 26, open air festival with opera and ballet on Margaret Island and concerts in the Budapest Hilton's Dominican Courtyard.

Ireland

DUBLIN, homes and garden exhibition at Mansion House, Aug. 27-Sept. 9.

KILKENNY, Aug. 25-Sept. 2, arts week with concerts, recitals, poetry readings, exhibitions, etc.

Italy

STRESA, Aug. 25-Sept. 18, Stresa music weeks, *international festival with symphony*, choral and chamber music concerts. Artists include Yehudi Menuhin, Maurice Andre, E. Ameling and others.



Associated Press

Scene from "Troilus and Cressida" at Edinburgh Festival.

VENICE, to Sept. 15, "Venezia '79 — la Fotografia," sponsored by UNESCO and the International Center of Photography in New York, includes exhibitions, lectures, *workshops . . . Venice film festival*, Aug. 25-Sept.4.

VERONA, through September summer theater, Shakespeare, films, ballet and jazz.

Japan

ISSHIKI, Aug. 26-27, lantern festival of Suwa shrine — great paper lanterns, painted with colorful designs, are lighted in the shrine compound.

Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, Aug. 26-Sept. 14, "Schueberfoer," *annual amusement fair dating back to 1340 includes the Marche des Maufons*..



Portugal

CASCAIS and ESTORIL, to Aug. 31, Festival do Musica da Costa do Estoril continues.

Scotland

EDINBURGH, film festival to Sept. 1 . . . 33d international arts festival, to Sept. 8 *with the National Ballet of Cuba under the* direction of Alicia Alonso; Merce Cunningham and his American contemporary dance theater; the Netherlands wind Ensemble giving serenade concerts; Richard Rodney Bennett *performing two world premieres: a work* for cello and orchestra called "Sonnets to Orpheus and a horn sonata to be played by Barry Tuckwell . . . international jazz festival, Aug. 26-30 with bands from France, Britain and America.

PITLOCHRY, theater festival continues to Oct. 6 with performances of "Bedroom Farce," Aug. 28, 29 and Sept. 3; "The Lights are Warm and Colored," Aug. 29, Sept. 4-5; "*Arms and the Man*," Aug. 24, 30 and Sept. 5; "Jenny," Aug. 25 and 31; "Private Lives," Aug. 25 and Sept. 1; "Meet Me by Moonlight," Aug. 27 and Sept. 1.

Sweden

ARVIDSJAUR, Aug. 25-26, Lapplanders' *holiday includes throwing the lasso and an* auction of Lapp handicrafts, etc.

BORGHAMM, fishing festival on the shores of Lake Valtern, Aug. 25-27.

Switzerland

ASCONA, to Oct. 16, music festival.

CHATEL ST. DENIS, Aug. 26, lute festival.

FRIBOURG, Aug. 25-Sept. 2, international folk festival.

GSTAAD, to Aug. 31, Yehudi Menuhin festival.

LUCERNE, to Sept. 8, *international music* festival includes the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Boston Symphony Orchestra, *Cleveland Orchestra*, Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and others.

MONTREUX-VEVEY, Aug. 28-Oct. 6, series *of concerts in the castles and churches opening* with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Seiji Ozawa, followed by the chamber orchestras of Prague, Provence Cote d'Azur and Cologne, Beaux Arts Trio and others.

SION, Tibor Varga festival to Sept. 26, with the Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra, Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Royal Choral Society of London, Detmold Chamber Orchestra and others.

Turkey

KIRSEHIR, Aug. 24-27, *art and folklore festival* in memory of Aki-Evren.

IZMIR, to Sept. 20, commercial and art exhibitions, opera, ballet, folk dancing.

VICTORY DAY, throughout Turkey, Aug. 30, with military parades, fireworks and Mehter band performances.

West Germany

BAD EMS, Aug. 26, flower parade includes floats representing animals, boats decorated with flowers, bands, dancers and majorettes.

BAYREUTH, Wagner festival continues to Aug. 28.

BERLIN, Aug. 24-Sept. 2, Radio and TV exhibition.

BONN, national flower show continues to October.

BRUHL, through October, Bruhl Palace Concerts.

HEIDELBERG, Graphic Art Biennale continues to Nov. 7.

Yugoslavia

DUBROVNIK, summer festival ends Aug. 25 with the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra.

SPLIT, summer festival to Sept. 10 with *international artists in open-air performances* of opera, drama, ballet and folklore.

Travel Notes

Cruising Down the Nile

"Lightning flashed toward the earth, and the Lord rained down hail upon the land of Egypt . . . fierce hail as had never been seen in the land since Egypt became a nation. It struck down every man and beast . . . it beat down every growing thing and splintered every tree."
Exodus, 9: 23-25.

By Joan Chilton Daly

WHEN IT comes to being blasted by Egyptian hail, it makes no difference whether it's the pharaoh's people 5,000 years ago or passengers on a recent Nile cruise. The same hailstones that splintered the trees and struck down man and beast also recently smote the cruise ship Delta, which was mired midstream on a sandbar in the Nile.

I was one of 58 Britons and Americans who had booked a two-week Swans cruise on the Nile from Aswan to Cairo. We were mainly middle-aged: our professions ranged from museum director to retired dairy farmer. Then there were the people from Swans: the cruise director, Geoffrey Howard, a former lieutenant colonel who served in Burma; a guest lecturer, Dr. Veronica Seton-Williams, from University College's Department of Egyptology in London; and Abd el-Aziz, or Sami, an experienced Egyptian guide. The crew was divided between one contingent of barmen, waiters and housekeepers, and another of deckhands and engine-room workers who answered to the *rayiss*, a navigational officer knowledgeable in the ways of the often tricky river.

We set sail from Aswan at first light of what proved to be an extraordinarily hot morning. After visiting the double temple of Kom Ombo and the cave shrines at Silseleh, we headed for Idfu, our next mooring. A storm was clearly on its way: the sky turned angry and the wind whipped the river into whitecaps. Then the rain began, to the consternation of passengers and crew. (In this part of Egypt, decades may pass without a drop of rain.)

As the storm gathered force, the *rayiss* tried to anchor on a reedy island to wait it out, but there was a problem: No one had remembered to attach the anchor to the ship. I emerged from the dining room in time to see two crew members paddling about in the water while others manned the Delta's small boat — presumably in search of the anchor. Caught broadside by the winds, the Delta listed; the engine room shipped water and the power went out. Other crewmen used long, thick poles, to try to keep the boat at the island, but it drifted away, out of control. In midstream, its bow caught on a submerged sandbar.

Then came the hail, as big as Ping-Pong balls. The crew reacted swiftly. With a flurry of invocations to Allah, they froze. We, the passengers, gathered silently on the first deck with our life jackets. Couples locked in embraces.

THE HAIL ended as suddenly as it had begun. As the Delta remained listing on the sandbar, the sun caught a Biblical image — the *rayiss* striding through the knee-deep water on the flooded deck, hoisting the hem of his black *galabia* (robe) with one hand and pointing with his other.

Sami began to beckon the small river boats gradually emerging from the reeds. Geoff Howard and Dr. Seton-Williams took charge, ordering us to return to our cabins, to pack a change of clothes and lock up our luggage for later removal.

Three or four at a time, we debarked, wading through 18 inches of water on the bottom deck to reach the small boats pulled up alongside the listing Delta. Howard had to contend with a passenger who wanted to take his two large suitcases ashore. The rest of us were instructed to collect bottled water from the boat.

A few of the boatmen tried, with mixed success, to hold us up for exorbitant fares. Dr. Michael Dowdell, a physician from Devon, England, paid out nearly $40, before his river pirate put him ashore at a distance from the others, snitched his billfold and rowed off. I was luckier; when my boatman started to row in circles, he was deterred by Sami's yelling from the shore.

We landed in a desolate spot on the east bank. A small crowd of Egyptian men appeared from nowhere; Dr. Seton-Williams barked at them in Arabic and they withdrew to a respectful distance. Sami returned to the Delta to retrieve company funds from his partly submerged cabin on the bottom deck. The crew was more interested in its own bundles, including a red portable television set.

For two hours, Dr. Seton-Williams entertained us with Egyptian stories and legends. Then, in the late afternoon, three



black vans appeared from the desert to pick us up. Our destination? A mystery — and our driver spoke no English. We reached the edge of a good-sized town, then forded pools, detoured onto sidewalks around trees and came to a halt before a large stucco building. It was police headquarters in the provincial city of Idfu — our van had been a police car.

Howard passed loving cups of whisky and water and Duff Gordon sherry — part of his survival kit from the Delta. Karim, the Delta's bartender, foraged and returned with cellophane-wrapped Nabisco wafers and baskets of dusty oranges for our supper. Night had fallen, and we were in pitch blackness except for the occasional gleam of a flashlight. (A surprising number of people had flashlights, originally intended for gazing at such splendors as Tutenkhamen's tomb and the temples at Abu Simbel.)

At midnight, without explanation, taxis appeared and we were deployed to sleeping quarters, in my case, the Liberty Hotel, a simple hostelry near the Idfu market. There, at 1:30 a.m., we were served mint tea by the manager, a lanky, long-faced patriarch, while previous guests were routed from their beds to make room for us.

In the morning, we were greeted by a trim English-speaking Egyptian who identified himself as a major in the police criminal investigation division. He had been dispatched from Aswan at 7 p.m. to protect us; it had taken him seven hours to reach Idfu over the washed-out roads — normally a two-hour drive. The Liberty Hotel patriarch produced tea for breakfast (he drew his water from some dubious source behind the hotel, but it was boiled on a Primus stove). Despite the disaster, Idfu's market was functioning, and early risers found a stall with local cola; the major offered us cellophane-wrapped cookies.

Two buses appeared. The first, with Dr. Seton-Williams, went to the nearby Temple of Horus in an attempt to carry on with the archaeological schedule; the second, on which I was a passenger, sat. After many delays, both buses returned to Aswan, since the road to Luxor, our next scheduled stop, was flooded.

There we were deposited at the sleek new Cataract Hotel. We were a tatty group, wearing the rumpled clothes in which we had slept, carrying our mud-stained flight bags. The hotel hairdresser did a land-office business, and several men in the party made off for the market, only to appear for dinner in fresh *galabias*. Next day, we retraced our route by bus to the Temple of Horus in Idfu, then proceeded to Isna and its temple. In the late afternoon, after driving across village fields when the road was impassable, we reached Luxor — 48 hours behind schedule. Along the route, crews were at work rebuilding walls and piling up rock to replace ballast along the railroad track.

IN LUXOR, untouched by the storm, we knew once more who were were and where we were going. Swans had found another boat, the Lotus, for us to continue our trip. A Swans representative had come from London and told us that he had examined the Delta, that measures were under way to keep her afloat and that various cabins could have "problems."

At midnight there was a grand hubbub. Luggage arrived from the Delta — of the 58 passengers, 39 received their possessions. Perhaps most important, Dr. Seton-Williams recovered her lecture notes (although she had shown no need for them as she had carried on during the intervening two days). Those of us who did not receive our suitcases were told that our cabins were under water, and that although our goods would eventually be retrieved and shipped to us, they would mostly be useless. (By the time we got to Cairo, however, we heard from less official sources that the Delta was fully submerged and abandoned, and no luggage retrieval was planned; I, for one, no longer expect to see my suitcase, or even worse, my address book, again.)

In Luxor, we were given the option to leave the cruise, and some of us did, including a luggageless, rangy Englishman who could not find new clothing to fit — the only *galabia* that even covered his knees was white, and made him look like an archbishop. Meanwhile, two passengers who had served as officers in the Royal Navy inspected the Lotus; at their insistence, life jackets were installed.

Joan Chilton Daly, a lawyer in New York, wrote this article for the New York Times.

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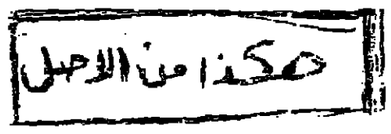
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John Jay (2)

Nicol Williamson (left) of the short fuse is an unwilling spy for Otto (the Monster) Preminger in "The Human Factor."

Film

The Greene Factor

By Michael Owen

LONDON — In a terraced Victorian house on a leafy London square, Nicol Williamson, Sir John Gielgud and Sir Richard Attenborough are waiting while a scene is readied for the cameras. These quintessentially British actors are portraying members of Her Majesty's intelligence corps in the film "The Human Factor," drawn from Graham Greene's quintessentially British espionage novel.

A gently unfolding tale of low-key treachery, it concerns Maurice Castle (Williamson), an unexceptional servant of the Foreign Office, whose wife Sarah, is a black South African. It was his act of love in helping Sarah (played by the model Iman, in her film debut) escape her native country that committed him to passing secrets to the Soviet Union; now, that leak is being traced.

Greene set his book firmly in his own home territory of Berkhamsted, the commuter suburb north of London, and wove into it sad reflections of an England that is passing. Presumably, the film's script, by the British playwright Tom Stoppard, will have similar concerns.

Yet "The Human Factor" is being directed by a man who would not exactly go unnoticed in Hyde Park: Austrian-born Otto Preminger.

"Why not?" Preminger demands. I can make an English film as bad or as good as any American. If I thought the film was so English, I would not take the chance. But it is more. It is the story of a love between a white man and a black woman, a story about prejudice in people. I think that is interesting all over the world.

"They call me 'Otto the Monster.' I do not know why. Am I such a monster? I don't think so. Only two things make me mad — if people are late on the set, or if they do not know their lines. Then I get mad. Like with Nicol . . ."

IF PREMINGER has a reputation for impatience, it is matched by Williamson's own low flashpoint. The actor once roughed up producer David Merrick; three years ago, during the Broadway run of the short-lived musical, "Rex," he slapped a dancer, and he has also been known to stop a show to give the audience a few lines not in the script.

Williamson is irked by "this idiotic thing that follows me — that I am some sort of self-raiser," but earlier in the shooting of "The Human Factor," when the actor fluffed a line, the crew waited with baited breath. Sure enough, Preminger screamed. And sure enough, Williamson replied, in a voice equally loud, that the next scream the director aimed his way would also be the last.

Now, Preminger rolls his deep-set eyes. "My fault. All my fault. I was doing a scene which had not been scheduled. Nicol did not know his lines, but he had not been warned. Now we are working very smoothly."

As if to prove that peace has broken out on all fronts, the director even tolerates Williamson's masterly Preminger impersonation, in which thick Viennese consonants pour out in a curiously disturbed syntax over a jutting lower lip.

At 40, Williamson has returned to films after two significant events in his life. Last year he shell-shocked London theater audiences again with a revival of his coruscating performance as the solicitor Bill Maitland in John Osborne's "Inadmissable Evidence." He has also recently emerged from the trauma of a particularly embittered divorce from his American-born actress wife, Jill Townsend; at one point, he faced time in jail if he didn't raise money to pay alleged debts rising from the marriage.

"I have had to pay out a lot of money recently for personal things," the actor acknowledges. "To earn that money, I did a couple of television things which I will never do again in my life. Now I don't have to earn that sort of money — I can choose. I am very happy to go along, Micawber-like, in the knowledge that something will turn up."

"The Human Factor" turned up, according to Williamson, during his role in "Inadmissible Evidence," when John Osborne recommended he read the Greene novel for pleasure. "It was near the end of the run," the actor recalls, "I didn't start it until I went for a break to Paris. It was so good I rationed myself to a few pages a day over a salade nicoise and a glass of burgundy at the Cafe de la Paix. It had such an incredible feeling of that sadness for England, as it is now, which I absolutely share. Of course, I didn't know about the film then."

When approached to portray the turncoat Castle, Williamson didn't hesitate: "This man Castle I find very likable. Mike Caine and Peter O'Toole usually get to play all the nice guys; wherever I go, I'm regarded with frozen stares of horror. But then, most of the people I have played on stage or in films have been unlikable — there is nothing much endearing about Sherlock Holmes, nor Macbeth and Hamlet and Coriolanus. So for me, I'm enjoying playing Mr. Castle.

"He is a lonely man, which I can understand. Most of the actors floating about are a bit extroverted; I'm an introvert. It is because I have lived so long on my own that I have been able to survive something like my divorce. I'm used to the silent paths and corridors of life — I've been there.

"I find Castle sits so easily on my shoulders," Williamson continues, "that I sometimes think I'm not working hard enough. I once confessed this to Otto. He looked at me like some Viennese oracle or sphinx and said, 'Vat you mean? Are you a crazy man? I thought you are intelligent and now I see you are stupid. Vy you think like this?'"

THE BULKY presence of Preminger is waiting to offer lunch in a London double-decker bus converted into a canteen. John Gielgud and Richard Attenborough sit across the aisle, swapping theater anecdotes. The director has his own reminiscences: of his flight from the Nazis in 1935, of shooting 40 takes of a scene for "The Man with the Golden Arm," with Frank Sinatra and Kim Novak ("Frank was so patient; she was doing her best"), of his longstanding relationship with Graham Greene (who wrote the screenplay for Preminger's "St. Joan," with Jean Seberg).

At the mention of Greene, who has been in the south of France, recuperating from recent surgery, Williamson says, "I would love to have met him and talked to him, but he is so unwell. Everything he says is true — behind all the jolliness, there is a part of England that is slipping away. It is something I feel. The language, the places, they are all just gently disappearing. You look around and what do you find? It's all just an echo; an echo of what used to be there."

And Preminger touches again on the seeming paradox of his directing a stiff-upper-lip film: "I was offered this book when it was still in manuscript. Graham Greene is my very good friend. I don't make films on the basis of logic or analysis; it is an instinctive reaction. Sometimes I am right. Sometimes I am wrong. Now, we shall see."

Michael Owen is a British journalist who often reports on the film scene. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

In German Opera

American Singers: Overseas Chorus

By Gale Wiley

EVERY YEAR, planeloads of young American singers, many fresh from long years of voice and musical training, fly east to West Germany to audition. Several agents, representing about 60 theaters in West Germany, Switzerland and Austria, may or may not send the hopeful singers on to more auditions with the theaters.

And every fall, a tiny handful of those singers land contracts, while the rest either languish around Europe until a break comes or return crestfallen to the United States.

The main reason theater and opera flourishes in West Germany is that German taxpayers are willing to pay for it. For the 77/78 season for example, West Germany's 71 government-subsidized theaters cost 1.36 billion marks to run. Of this, taxpayers provided 82 percent, a whopping 1.13 billion marks or about $610 million. Ticket prices are low, ranging from as little as $3 a performance for a back-row season ticket to $22 for good tickets to premieres. Most theaters operate 42 to 46 weeks of the year and larger theaters with two or more stages offer theater and opera performances simultaneously every night. For their money, the taxpayers, only a small fraction of whom are theatergoers, got 5,565 opera, 1,068 dance and 2,444 operetta performances last season as well as 15,222 plays and 3,333 performances for children.

"I had to come to Europe to work," says dramatic soprano Marie Robinson, currently with the National Theater in Mannheim. "I get regular work, and I have greatly enlarged my repertoire. I have done 22 roles to date, 18 of them major. In the United States, I simply would not have had that opportunity."

To get work in the United States, Robinson, from Thomasville, Ga., has still had "to knock on doors" there. Only recently did she land a singing job in Detroit.

"We speak and sing several languages," she says. "We have had the theatrical experience. And we're more than ready to sing for America."

When Beverly Sills became director of New York City Opera, she told reporters she wanted to tap the wealth of American talent overseas and bring them home.

"I'd like to go to Germany and bring back all those American singers who have settled in places like Luebeck and Kiel to get experience," Sills said.

But when she traveled to Europe in late June to hear more than a score of young American singers who are currently working in opera houses in Essen, Darmstadt, Hannover, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna and Zurich, Sills confessed that opportunities for Americans in America are limited.

In Europe a voice must not only be perfect, it must have "size" enough to fill a house and be heard by the opera-going hordes of *Omas* wearing hearing aides. For women, good looks and figures are plusses. For men, tallness helps. For both men and women in the dramatic voice categories — the *Helden* tenors or dramatic sopranos — some cynics suggest if the voice is big enough, it could be housed in the body of a two-headed dwarf and no one would complain.

"This season about 200 Americans had contracts with opera houses here in Germany," says Helmut Ibler, director of the opera division of the Central Booking Agency for Stage and Screen in Frankfurt.

"These are the absolute cream, the people who have been hired for at least one season with a particular theater. Of course, there are hundreds more Americans who don't get jobs. Some stay in Germany hoping for a chance; many others return to America."

As it is, says Ibler, there are only 1,500 soloist positions in Germany, and yet 40 percent, about 600, are filled by foreigners, 200 of whom are Americans.

Singers come to Europe because they can work year-round with regular salaries, plenty of social benefits and a spectrum of roles.

"Soloists with an *Anfaenger* [beginner's] contract generally earn about 1,400 to 1,500 German marks before taxes" (about $710 to $820), says Ibler. "If they can't find jobs as soloists, they can always work in the chorus, a job where they can often earn twice what soloists generally get. And a chorus member has a longer working life with greater security, too."

According to Luebeck Opera conductor Eberhard Kloke, Americans who don't survive tough auditions in Germany are generally either weak in speaking German or acting on stage.

"Musically, American singers are better trained than Europeans, and they seem better able to adapt," says Kloke. "They are very willing to learn."

FOR MORE than three decades Americans have been coming to Europe to work, practicing their craft, many retiring with full social benefits as expatriates in Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

"I hope to bring back three or four to America," said Sills in Munich. "But all I can offer them is a performance in their own country. If we had government subsidies for the arts as the German opera houses have, I could certainly give these Americans better contracts that would keep them home."

But the painful reality is that American singers — judged by many authorities to be the best in the world — must live and work in Europe to practice their craft.

"It's the irony of the business that we Americans must sing in Europe five or 10 years, and, if we're lucky, return to the States as polished veterans of the European stage," says a lyric coloratura who auditioned for Sills.

"Even then, the money, benefits and range of work are far better than in the United States where the season is short, the opera public relatively small and the money tight. One writer calls us 'divas in exile.' America trains the best singers in the world, and yet our cultural wasteland can't give us work."

Spending a Sunday

Cruises, Calvinism, 470-Foot Jet Are Among Attractions of Geneva

By Calla Corner

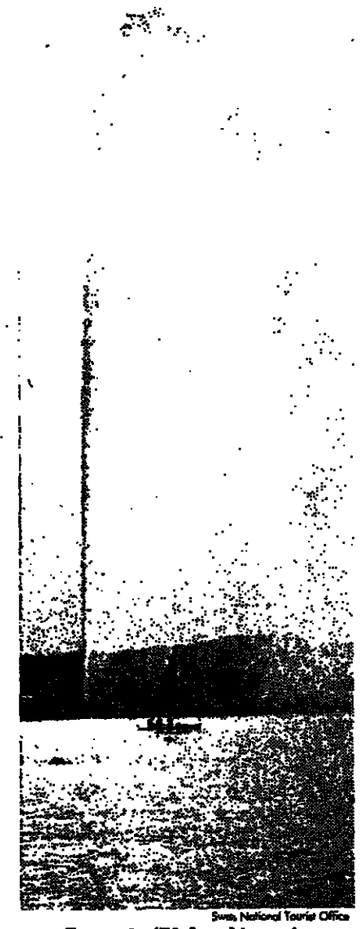
GENEVA — If you were to ask a Genevois what he did on Sundays, he might say "Eat, sleep, eat, sleep, eat and sleep again." It wouldn't be lying — but it wouldn't be completely honest, either. For although Sundays are sacred in Switzerland (it is forbidden to wash your car, beat your rugs, hang out your clothes, blow your horn or let your children disturb the neighbors), Genevois have been known to leave their quiet nests to cruise around Lake Geneva (known to the rest of the Swiss as Lac Leman), take their midday meal in a favorite bistro or *a la campagne*, or exercise their legs in the surrounding Alps.

This is all to the good for the tourist, who will not only find Geneva, a normally bustling city of 150,000 inhabitants, calm, cool and collected but also a city ready for leisurely discovery. And, unlike some European spots, most of the city's eating establishments are open on Sunday; the Genevois take eating just as seriously as their French neighbors.

The best thing to do on a Sunday is to get up early to explore the ancient cobbled streets of the old city, whose history stretches back 2,000 years. Caesar passed through in 58 B.C., when he burned the city's bridges over the Rhone. Geneva was also an important medieval trade center, a second kingdom to the 11th-century Burgundians fighting off the Dukes of Savoy, the spot where Calvin nurtured the Reformation in the early 1500s, and an 18th-century haven for intellectuals.

Start at the lake, near the fountain that spouts the 470-foot-high water column, and cross to the miniscule Isle Jean-Jacques Rousseau, where a marble statue commemorates the Genevois who bequeathed his spirit to the city of his birth. From here you will have a superb view of the old city, rising from the lake to the top of a hill dominated by the half-Gothic, half-Romanesque cathedral St. Pierre and, beyond, the 16,000-foot summit of Mt. Blanc.

Now head for Place du Molard, with its morning sunshine and open-air cafes offering wake-up expressos. Here is the place to buy your Sunday paper and see the Genevois gathering food for thought, for which they are famous. Cross over Rue du Marche to Rue de la Fountaine and wind your way up to Place du Bourg-de-Four, the old medieval marketplace that is now a hangout for university students. Keep walking to your right to the cathedral, founding seat of Calvinism (the great reformer's seat is on the north aisle just before the transept crossing). Then cross to Cour St. Pierre, with its elegant 18th-century houses. Cross to the top of Rue de Perron and Rue de St. Pierre to the Old Arsenal with its frieze depicting Geneva's long history. Don't miss the two beautifully carved cannons — it is rumored that Napoleon used them before he was sent to Elba, having leased them from the city. Opposite is the Hotel de Ville, in whose Alabama Room claims for and against the Confederate Navy were settled and the first Red Cross Convention in 1864 was held (Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross, was a Genevois).



Swiss National Tourist Office

Geneva's 470-foot big squirt.

Now backtrack to Place Neuve and Promenade des Bastions. On the right is the university, founded by Calvin in 1559 as a seminary for teaching theology and pedogogy. Walk uphill along Rue St. Leger and you're back at Place du Bourg-de-Four.

You are not far now from the Museum of Fine Art and History, Rue Charles-Galland, which opens its doors at 10 a.m. and has a fine collection of decorative arts and archaeology. You can also visit, before 2 p.m., the notable collection of Impressionist paintings at Le Petit Palais, Terrasse Saint-Victor.

If you've fallen for Geneva's old city, don't leave it to satisfy your hunger pangs. Le Chandalier, 23 Grand Rue, will serve you good grilled meats, fondue bourguignonne, duck or game (in fall) in an elegantly rustic setting. For simpler fare and a local crowd, there is Au Pied de Cochon, where you *can* have pig's feet, on La Place du Bourg-de-Four.

Or you can descend to the lake and eat in one of Geneva's lakeside restaurants (perhaps even dine outside if the weather permits) — on the left bank, the Restaurant des Eaux de Vives in the park by the same name or on the right bank, La Perle du Lac — both elegant and expensive.

AT 3 p.m. you can catch a white cruising steamer (from le Quai Mt. Blanc, April to October) that tours the lake and lets you see the sumptuous scenery — dazzling Alps, verdant vineyards and the chateaux of the rich and famous who have chosen to live here not only because it's near their banks but because of this panorama.

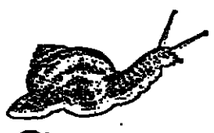
It is also possible to take a cruise down the Rhone for 2½ hours. It is less exciting but full of flora and fauna. The Etoile du Rhone leaves at 2:30 from Quai Turrettini.

Upon your return, if you're not getting sleepy like a native, it will be time to find a bistro for an *aperitif* and make plans for the evening. Choose the restaurant that you didn't go to for lunch or one of Geneva's many nightclubs that cater to tourists and foreigners (121 nationalities live in Geneva).

But if you want to finish your evening on a calmer note, *a la Genevoise*, without turning in quite yet, the Eglise Saint-Germain in the old city is the setting for free concerts open to the public on Sunday evenings at 6:30. After that, you can go to bed knowing you haven't missed a thing.



Food



Some Snail Snacks



By Craig Claiborne

A CULINARY wag once observed that the eminent appeal of snails to most epicures was as a preeminent excuse to eat great quantities of butter and garlic without apology. People dine on escargots stuffed in the shells, in mushroom caps and in ceramic pots, with an enthusiasm almost equal to that once reserved for shrimp cocktails and clams on the half shell.

Several months ago, a contest was staged in Manhattan by a commercial snail packer from Strasbourg, France. More than 150 chefs in the United States and Canada were charged to find new recipes for "snails without shells." The winning recipes included snails stuffed in pasta shells (pasta shells were O.K.), a snail quiche, snails en brochette and so on. The recipes were varied and interesting, and I recently retested them at home. Some of the winners are listed here. There is also a recipe for snails in garlic butter, the ultimate snail recipe.

Richard C. Wing's Jade Green Snails In Pasta Shells

24 drained, canned or cooked snails
6 large scallions
¼ cup peanut, vegetable or corn oil
4 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon finely minced garlic
1 tablespoon finely minced fresh ginger
1 tablespoon finely chopped shallots
2 tablespoons tomato paste
1 tablespoon finely chopped cashew nuts
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
juice of half a lime
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
½ cup dry white wine
salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
⅛ teaspoon grated nutmeg
24 medium-size pasta shells
fresh coriander springs for garnish

1. Drain the snails and set them aside.

2. Trim the stem end of each scallion. Split the scallions lengthwise, but do not cut them in half all the way through. Separate the outer layers of the scallion stems, four layers from each scallion. There should be 24 long pieces in all.

3. *Drop the scallion pieces into boiling* water and simmer 10 seconds, no longer. Drain immediately and run under cold water to chill. Drain well.

4. Heat the oil in a small skillet and add the snails. Cook, stirring, about five seconds. Drain well. Let cool briefly.

5. Wrap each snail around the mid-section with one scallion layer and tie like a ribbon.

6. Heat the butter in a saucepan and add the garlic, ginger and shallots. Cook briefly without browning. Add the tomato paste, cashew nuts, mustard, lime juice, parsley, *wine, salt, pepper and nutmeg.*

7. Bring to the boil and simmer about 15 seconds.

8. Cook the pasta shells in rapidly boiling water with salt to taste. Cook, stirring often to prevent sticking, to the desired degree of doneness. Drain well and run under cold water.

9. Stuff each shell with a snail and arrange in one layer in a baking dish. Pour the sauce over all.

10. When ready to cook, preheat the oven to 450 degrees Fahrenheit (232 degrees Celsius).

11. *Place the dish in the oven and bake* 12 to 15 minutes or until piping hot. Serve garnished with sprigs of fresh coriander.

Yield: 4 servings.

Mike D. Klima's Escargots en Brochette

24 drained, canned or cooked snails
4 tablespoons finely chopped shallots
2 tablespoons lemon juice
4 tablespoons peanut, vegetable or corn oil
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
6 slices of bacon, preferably "thick sliced"
28 mushroom caps
½ cup fine fresh bread crumbs
8 tablespoons butter
lemon wedges for garnish
watercress sprigs for garnish

1. *Put the snails in a mixing bowl and* add the shallots, lemon juice, oil, parsley, salt and pepper. Let stand at least two hours.

2. Cut each bacon slice into four pieces and fold each bacon piece over itself.

3. Start arranging food on four large skewers, starting with one mushroom cap, a snail, a piece of the folded bacon and another mushroom cap. *Continue adding* the foods in that order ending with a mushroom cap.

4. Arrange the skewers in a baking dish and spoon the marinade over all.

5. Sprinkle half the bread crumbs over the skewered foods. Turn the skewers and sprinkle the remaining crumbs over all.

6. Use a very large skillet and melt the *butter. When it is hot, add the skewered* foods. Cook until golden on one side, about two minutes. Turn and cook on the other side. Cook over low heat until done, about 10 minutes, turning the skewers often so that the food cooks evenly.

Yield: 4 servings.

Claud Sanz's Quiche d'Escargots

pastry for 9 or 10-inch pie
24 drained, canned or cooked snails
1 small leek, trimmed and rinsed well
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon finely chopped shallots
½ teaspoon finely minced garlic
2 teaspoons finely chopped parsley
4 eggs
salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
1 cup heavy cream
½ cup milk
⅛ teaspoon grated nutmeg
½ cup finely diced Swiss or Gruyere cheese

1. Preheat the oven to 400 degrees *Fahrenheit (205 degrees Celsius).*

2. Roll out the pastry to fit inside of a 9 or 10-inch quiche or pie tin. Line the pastry with aluminum foil and add enough raw rice to cover the foil. Place in the oven and bake 10 minutes. Remove the foil and rice. Reduce the oven heat to 350 degrees Fahrenheit (177 degrees Celsius). Bake the pastry shell five minutes longer. Remove *from the oven and let cool. Place the pas*try-lined tin on a baking dish.

3. Drain the snails and set them aside.

4. Cut the leek crosswise into one-inch lengths. Cut the lengths in half, then into quarters. Place on a flat surface and cut into very thin strips. There should be about one cup.

5. Heat the butter and add the leeks. *Cook about three minutes, stirring.* Add the snails, shallots, garlic and parsley. Cook, stirring, about one minute. Remove from the heat and let cool.

6. Break the eggs into a mixing bowl and add salt and pepper to taste. Beat well. Add the cream, milk and nutmeg. Add the snail mixture and blend.

7. Using a slotted or perforated spoon, scoop out the snails and add them to the pastry shell. Ladle the cream mixture over the snails.

8. Place the quiche in the oven and bake 40 to 45 minutes. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

Quiche Pastry

1½ cups flour
8 tablespoons butter, cut into pieces
¼ cup solid white shortening
salt to taste
3 tablespoons ice water, approximately

1. Use the ingredients and prepare a pastry according to any standard method or, put the flour into the container of a food processor and add the butter, shortening and salt to taste.

2. Start processing and gradually add the water. Add only enough water so that the pastry holds together.

3. Spoon and scrape *the mixture out* onto a lightly floured surface. Shape the pastry into a flat round cake, the shape of a thick, flat hamburger. Turn it in the flour to coat on both sides.

4. Wrap in foil and refrigerate 30 minutes or longer before rolling out. Yield: Pastry for one 9 or 10-inch pie or quiche.

Escargots Bourguignonne (Snails in Garlic Butter)

24 drained, canned or cooked snails
¼ cup dry white wine
8 tablespoons butter
2 teaspoons finely minced garlic
2 teaspoons finely chopped shallots
2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
salt and freshly ground pepper to taste

1. Preheat oven to 450 degrees Fahrenheit (232 degrees Celsius).

2. Combine the snails and wine in a small saucepan and bring to the boil. When the wine boils, drain the snails.

3. Combine the butter, garlic, shallots, parsley and salt and pepper to taste in a mixing bowl. Blend well with the hands to make a smooth mixture.

4. Stuff each bottom of 24 snail shells with one-half teaspoon of the snail butter. Add one snail to each shell. Stuff each opening with an equal amount of the remaining snail butter.

5. Arrange the stuffed snails in four snail pans. Place the pans in the oven and bake 8 to 12 minutes until the snails are sizzling hot, inside and out.

Yield: 4 servings.

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Potables



The Rosés of Provence

By Frank J. Prial

ACCORDING to the maitre d'hotel at the rooftop grill at the Hotel de Paris in Monte Carlo, the best local wine he has is a fragrant young Bellet. It may well be, but I've never see anyone drink it there or anyplace else.

The old codgers who totter into the hotel from the yachts in the harbor below drink champagne. The hard-eyed men doing deals in the corner drink Scotch. The Japanese drink expensive Bordeaux regardless of the climate, and the rest of us, gawking tourists all, drink inexpensive rose.

The Riviera is probably the only one of France's international playgrounds that has really no great wine to offer the hordes who come to visit each year. The better wine shops in Nice and Cannes will show you a Burgundy if you want or even a Bordeaux of uncertain heritage. But no one re*ally gives a damn for serious wine on* those sun-drenched shores. It is the land of rose de Provence. The wine is light, fresh and always cold. The orange-pink color is set off perfectly by the blue of the sea, the blue of the sky and the blazing platinum hair of the starlet at the next table.

My favorite spot in Villefranche, not far from Nice, is not one of the touristy joints around the harbor. It is — and please don't tell anyone — a little place upstairs over the yacht club at the end of the quay. The old Italian couple who run it make great pasta and do fine things with fresh fish. And they bring local rose to the table automatically. On the Mediterranean, who would have it any other way?

The wine growers up in the hills beyond the beach resorts have been doing nicely, thank you, for six centuries or so, turning out simple, easy-to-drink wines. First there were the Greeks, then came the Romans and in recent centuries the French peasants themselves, eagerly turning out huge quantities of simple wine for sun-starved Parisians, New Yorkers and Berliners.

As a consequence, no one — until recently — ever bothered to put much effort into producing really first-quality wines. Now, however, there are five A.O.C. wines in Provence, which is rather surprising. A.O.C., which stands for Appellation d'Origine Controlee, is the imprimatur of the government-supported Institut National des Appellations d'Origine. It is bestowed only on wines that meet a long list of qualifications having to do with how and where they are made and from what.

The biggest A.O.C. region in Provence is the Cotes de Provence, which was upgraded from V.D.Q.S. (Vins Delimites de Qualite Supreieure), the next category down the line, in 1976. There is some question about whether the indifferent roses of the Cotes de Provence are really worth the A.O.C. rating. No matter, they are pleasant enough wines.

The other A.O.C. wines in Provence are Bandol, Cassis — not the cassis that is used to make Kir, but the cassis named after the town of Cassis — Palette and Bellet. Bandol wines, from the Toulon area, are red white and rose and basically uncomplicated and uninteresting.

Cassis is said to be the wine to drink *with bouillabaisse. It is white, made from* the ugni blanc grape, which is the same as the trebbiano of Italy, and it is pleasant but it is not the wine for a great fish stew at least not in my book. There is a little Cassis red produced, and while it's not much, it does go better with bouillabaisse than the white.

Palette, from the area around Aix-en-Provence, is produced in white, red and rose versions. Only about 5,000 cases are made each year and the wines are said to have their fans. Otherwise they are hardly worth mentioning. Bellet is the same sort of thing — it is almost all rose — but it is overpriced and scarce so there is little reason to be concerned with it, either.

REGULARS in the thousands of tiny seafood places and in the great three-star restaurants such as the Moulin de Mougins and L'Oasis at La Napoule-Plage near Cannes usually limit themselves to the simple roses. They concentrate on the great Provencale dishes such as ratatouille, fine raviolis and of course the great fish stew. And they drink what comes naturally.

Personally, I think most Provencale dishes, redolent as they are with herbs and garlic, taste better with a medium-bodied red wine; the lesser Rhone wines, for example, such as Cotes du Rhone and Gigondas. A light Chianti Classico or a good Rioja from Spain would do as well. Provencale cooking is Mediterranean cooking and it calls for more than simple pink wine — unless you are sitting on the terrace at my favorite place in Villefranche — the one you are not going to tell anyone about.

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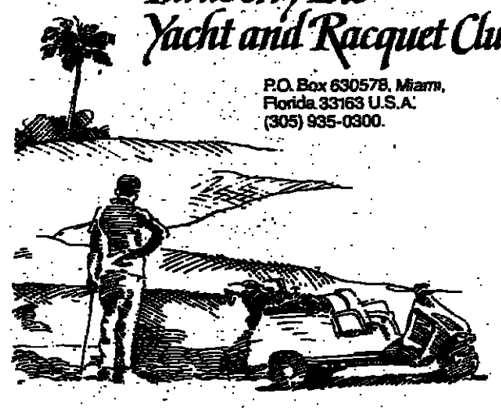


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1 **AUCTION N° 1**
DATE: Tuesday, September 11, 1979
TIME: 1 P.M.
PLACE: On location, Severna Park, *Maryland (Near Baltimore)*
PARCEL: Shipley's Choice- Over 500 acres residential land including 966 single family building lots.

2 **AUCTION N° 2**
DATE: Wednesday, September 12, 1979
TIME: 1 P.M.
PLACE: Pikesville Hilton Inn Baltimore, Maryland
PARCELS: FIVE MARYLAND PARCELS:
1. Greens of Westminster - 489 single family, semi-detached and townhouse lots, land for 198 Garden Apartments and 10 acres commercial.
2. Carrollwood Addition - 533 townhouse lots.
3. Deerfield Addition - 197 single family, semi-detached and townhouse lots.
4. Aberdeen - 35 acres ± zoned for 612 Garden Apartments.
5. Monumental Rd. - 2.94 acres ± industrial land.

3 **AUCTION N° 3**
DATE: Thursday, September 13, 1979
TIME: 1 P.M.
PLACE: On location - Gaithersburg, *Maryland (Near Washington, D.C.)*
PARCEL: Montgomery Meadows - 432 townhouse lots.

4 **AUCTION N° 4**
DATE: Tuesday, September 18, 1979
TIME: 1 P.M.
PLACE: On location - Atlanta (Decatur) Georgia
PARCELS: TWO GEORGIA PARCELS
1. Kensington Realty - 10 individual parcels of commercial and residential land on the new M.A.R.T.A. Subway System, all located in the Atlanta Suburb of Decatur near the Memorial Drive interchange of I-285.
2. Woodlake Gwinnett - 38.68 acres ± residential land zoned for 502 Garden Apartments. Located in the city of Lawrenceville, Georgia.

5 **AUCTION N° 5**
DATE: Wednesday, September 19, 1979
TIME: 11 A.M.
PLACE: On location - Allentown, Pennsylvania
PARCELS: Colonial Crest Whitehall - 21 acres ± residential land planned for 222 Garden Apartments.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Friday, August 24, 1979

wiss More Flexible on Franc Liquidity

By Laura Wallace

ICH, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ) — land is willing to maintain a ntly high monetary liquidity help other nations diversify reign exchange reserves so the country can successfully ff domestic cost-push infla- erre Languetin, a member of iss National Bank's govern- rd and head of its foreign ge operations, said today. oreign demand goes up in ary circumstances, we're not to the idea of making some contribution to the hold- Swiss francs by foreign primarily official institu- f it can be helpful for the ement of the general foreign ge situation," he said in an w.

emphasized, however, that exibility would disappear if iss lost their battle against ced inflationary pressures. ght against inflation has al- een our number one action n sure that this will remain added.

Rising Prices

e are growing fears here that ant inflation could reappear aching 10 percent in 1975. this year, the rise in the y consumer price index has celerating, reaching 4.3 per- n an annual basis in July, up from 0.7 percent in ber.

ouldn't say that I see a real a development in Switzer- this time," Mr. Languetin however. So far, he said, the e has come from outside l-price increases constituting orths of the index's rise.

er, excessive liquidity devel- s a by-product of the mas- eign exchange interventions ken to curb the sharp ap- on of the franc. Switzer- money supply swelled 17 last year, well above the 5- target, and early this year, tral bank chose not to even rget.

the abandonment of fine- the money-supply growth in f stabilizing the Swiss franc a few months ago when the central bank started reducing liquidity to respond to an earlier-than-expected economic pick-up. Although sharply down from the highs reached this year, domestic liquidity still remains above the typical pre-turmoil level.

Although external demand for Swiss francs is "rather volatile," the central bank has found that "maybe we shouldn't be frightened by the need . . . to accept rather wide variations in monetary aggregates," Mr. Languetin said.

However, he pointed out this was only possible because of the balanced internal situation. If this changed, "then the Swiss National Bank no longer would have the margin of maneuver to defend the Swiss franc in the same way because that would add to the cost-push inflation effect on the index of oil price rises, by adding a monetary inflation element," he warned.

Concerning the European monetary system, he said "we are willing to contribute to the success of the EMS, but we don't contemplate becoming a formal member." "We would be ready, if this is wished on the part of our European partners, to intervene on an ad hoc basis, for instance, to support weak currencies, when, of course, this is also in line with our own interests."

News and Notes

Thomson-Brandt and AEG-Telefunken have agreed to merge their activities in the research, development and production of color-television tubes, the French company says. The two firms have signed an agreement, subject to both governments' approval, under which they will set up a joint subsidiary based in France, Europacolor, 51-percent owned by the Thomson group and 49 percent by AEG-Telefunken. Europacolor will take over the 51-percent interest in Videocolor SA previously held by Thomson-Brandt, and will acquire a further 7 percent from RCA, reducing the U.S. firm's stake to 42 percent. Videocolor will take over AEG-Telefunken's color tube activities at the firm's Ulm-Donauil factory.

* * *

Volkswagenwerk expects better results in 1979 than last year's record group net profit of 574 million Deutsche marks, Finance Director Friedrich Thomee says. VW Wednesday reported 1979 first-half net of 300 million DM on sales of 15.26 billion DM. Noting that West German vehicle production fell in July to 259,100 units from 369,200 in June and was off 9 percent from a year earlier, he says VW's order book remains favorable. VW will spend 5.3 billion DM on investment in addition to current programs in the next three years, making capital outlays 10 billion DM, he says. The company will concentrate on developing new models and improving plant and production processes rather than on expansion, he said. He said in view of the U.S. recession, it might be possible to acquire some of Chrysler's facilities for components at a favorable price.

* * *

International Telephone & Telegraph has asked the Federal Communications Commission's permission to expand private long-distance telephone service to 100 cities, a move that would make it the second largest interstate telephone network in the United States behind American Telephone & Telegraph. If approved, the ITT system would enable its users to reach more than 90 percent of all U.S. business telephones at cost reductions of up to 85 percent from AT&T charges, ITT says.

* * *

Veba's dividend will be raised significantly above the 6 DM a share paid for 1979, the West German petroleum and energy company says. The higher dividend was indicated by the 94.5-percent increase in first-half, after-tax profits reported Thursday, it says, adding that the extremely good trading figures should portend higher profits for the whole year.

Banks Trying to Shore Up Chrysler

By Roger Smith

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23 — The financial crisis at Chrysler is also a crisis for U.S. banks, which have lent about $1.8 billion to the crippled automaker.

While bankers declined to talk for the record, interviews with several senior lending officers have disclosed that every one of the country's major banks is scrambling to shore up Chrysler's credit because a bankruptcy there could significantly damage their own earnings.

The banks, like Chrysler, hope the Carter administration and Congress will approve the loan guarantees, which would assure Chrysler's access to additional debt financing. But if the plan for a federal guarantee now being readied by Chrysler is rejected, the banks know that they may have to attempt a risky rescue on their own.

"The big banks especially will have to step up and extend more credit eventually," one New York banker said.

Just about every bank large enough to make an out-of-state loan is involved. Chrysler has loans from 100 banks and its subsidiary, Chrysler Financial Corp., owes money to 300 banks.

For some banks the pressures have already become too great. Fearing that additional loans may result in greater potential losses, many smaller banks have reneged on pledges made months ago to make additional loans to Chrysler.

Such withdrawals have reduced the so-called open line of credit at Chrysler Financial Corp. by 50 percent or $200 million, in the last three weeks. For cash-strapped Chrysler, such a hemorrhage, should it continue, could prove disastrous.

But Chrysler's biggest lenders have already intervened to ease the problem. The big banks are attempting to get their smaller counterparts to make firm commitments to Chrysler Financial's credit line.

"We think we've stabilized the situation and the erosion in the line of credit will be stopped," one executive at a major bank said. "Within a week we expect to have the firm commitments we need.

Swiss Plan Deficit Cut

BERN, Aug. 23 (Reuters) — The Swiss government plans to cut the federal budget deficit for 1980 to below 1.5 billion francs (about $904 million) from the budgeted 1979 deficit of 1.9 billion francs, government spokesman Walter Buser said today.

and that will give us some breathing room."

In all, Chrysler estimates that it needs an additional $1 billion to survive. And then it is likely to be a far different company, burdened with one of the heaviest debt loads in U.S. corporate history.

Bankers now expect that the $1.3 billion in commercial paper Chrysler Financial held only a few weeks ago will shrink to about $200 million by next month. Its bank debt will be about $1.4 billion, but an additional $200 million in credit will be made available, one New York banker said.

"Chrysler Financial is really in pretty fair shape, after the sale of those receivables," another banker said, referring to the $730 million sale of car-loan contracts to Household Finance and General Motors Acceptance. The subsidiary still has about $1.5 billion in receivables, enough to cover its bank debt if necessary.

"But the real problems remain at Chrysler itself," the banker said. The company has exhausted 70 percent of its $567.5 million credit line with one group of banks, and 90 percent of a $100 million credit with another group. In addition, it has utilized almost all of a $300 million credit with some European banks.

The bankers expect some of the money from the sale of Chrysler Financial's receivables to flow to the parent company, and they also expect a brutal cost-cutting program at Chrysler.

"Chrysler should be able to make it to next spring on what it has now," one banker said. "But by then, government help will be needed."

- Los Angeles Times

No Buyer Found

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler Corp. has been trying unsuccessfully for months to sell its marine division, which makes boats and marine engines, sources say.

The sale of the marine division, which consists of three manufacturing plants, would bring Chrysler $20 million, one source estimated.

Meanwhile sources say that Chrysler's recently announced sale of its wholly owned Chrysler Realty Corp. to Abko Realty Inc. is expected to be closed by the end of September and will bring the company about $200 million in cash and clear its books of some $70 million in debt.

Profit-Taking Hurts Big Board Prices

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 — Profit-taking on blue chips and glamour stocks led New York Stock Exchange prices narrowly lower today in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 5.46 at 880.38 and declines led advances 802 to 635. Volume slowed to 35.71 million shares from 38.51 million yesterday.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker reiterated that he is in complete agreement with the Carter administration's decision to oppose a tax cut now. Mr. Volcker also said the country will be stuck with high interest rates as long as inflation remains the problem it is now.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the M-1 money supply rose $1.8 billion in the Aug. 15 week and was up 9 percent in the last four weeks from the previous quarter. M-2 rose $3 billion and was up 11.7 percent in the month. New York business loans rose $183 million after a revised fall of $8 million the previous week and a drop of $230 million a year earlier.

Tenneco gained ¼ after the company said it will redeem Nov. 1 all outstanding shares of $5.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock and 5.36 percent cumulative convertible second preferred stock.

Continental Airlines closed up 2⅜ to 16¾. It said it has not had any discussions with Texas Airlines about a possible merger.

Houston Oil & Minerals said it has entered into an agreement to acquire all outstanding stock of Petroleos Colombo-brasileros for about $55 million.

Exxon said Colonial Securities filed a lawsuit against it on behalf of all Reliance Electric shareholders who accepted Exxon's June 21 tender offer for all that company's outstanding stock.

Sears Roebuck expects industry-wide retail sales to increase 7.6 percent in 1979 from 1978, or an inflation-adjusted 1.6 percent.

In a dramatic upturn, mid-August domestic car sales improved to record levels under the double stimulation of dealer incentives and apparently renewed public faith in gasoline supplies. Ford Motor's mid-August car sales rose 12.8 percent from the year-earlier period, General Motors' 32.2 percent but Chrysler's fell 19 percent. Chrysler noted that the mid-August period not include sales under its rebate program.

Companies raising quarterly dividends included Fabri-Centers of America to 7 cents, First National Bank of Toledo to 45 cents, First National Boston to 55 cents, Lawson Products to 9 cents, Macke to 13 cents, Springs Mills to 30 cents, Toronto Dominion Bank to 32 cents and Zale to 27 cents.

Wynn's International split its stock 3-for-2.

American Stock Exchange prices were lower with the index at 214.87, off 0.27.

Gold Up Slightly; Dollar Declines

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ) — After a day of lively trading within a narrow price band, gold ended at $309.375 an ounce, a new record closing level, up from the previous high of $309.25 yesterday.

Activity was much calmer than yesterday, when gold had soared in somewhat panicky conditions to a record morning fixing of $311.50. Gold today was fixed during the morning at $309.60.

The dollar eased slightly against most major currencies late today largely on selling pressure from the United States. Turnover was fairly thin and trading was quiet.

There was little reaction to a Bundesbank announcement limiting the use of the Lombard facility by which credit institutions borrow from the central bank against securities. The move, effective September, is line with the declared intention to keep banking liquidity tight so as to avoid too strong a monetary expansion, the Bundesbank said.

Bankers' Acceptances at Ceiling

Institutions Hit Money-Market Limits

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ) — With cash flowing in at a torrid pace, many U.S. institutional investors are bumping against legal or self-imposed limits on the amount they can hold of specific money-market securities. As a result, corporations and banks that had aggressively tapped the institutions as a source of funds are finding it more difficult to market their securities.

Another problem cropping up in the money market is that bankers' acceptances, a key means of financing imports and one of the most venerable forms of bank credit, are running up against an almost-forgotten legal ceiling. At least among major U.S. banks, the situation bodes a near-halt in the surging growth of the instrument, bankers say. But, some add, the opportunity may be seized by second-ranking domestic banks or foreign banks and banks not belonging to the Federal Reserve system who are not bound by the limit.

While the situation has many of the trappings of a credit squeeze, there is an important difference: Money is abundantly available. But analysts say it will be more available to some borrowers than others. And those less fortunate will have to pay a higher cost.

"The upshot is going to be further upward interest-rate pressures on private borrowings as long as the situation persists," one economist says.

The institutions' investment limits have been especially evident in state-managed funds and the fast-growing money-market funds.

The limits are designed to protect against too heavy a concentration by a fund in the securities of a particular borrower or in a specific type of instrument. For example, federal rules prohibit money-market funds from having more than 3 percent of their assets in securities issued by any one company.

The funds usually place further limits on themselves. One fund, for example, places a $35-million ceiling on the amount of certificates of deposit it will hold of any bank that has about $1 billion of assets.

Other funds limit the amount of money they can have in foreign securities, or in specific industries. Many investments, such as CDs of a foreign bank, therefore must meet several limits.

With many funds up against such limits, the rate on some Yankee CDs, certificates issued by New York branches of foreign banks, are rising.

Other Investments

One state government, which invests about $1.5 billion, is also bumping into ceilings, especially in commercial paper. As a result, it is putting more of its money into such things as U.S. Treasury bills, which are considered riskless investments but offer much lower returns. To help deal with the ceilings, some institutions are expanding the list of investments they will buy.

The bankers' acceptances' squeeze is affecting only the 10 to 20 big U.S. banks which account for the bulk of such activity. "Practically everybody is up at his legal limit," reports Thomas Theobald, executive vice president of Citibank.

Bankers' acceptances allow an exporter to be paid before the importer receives the goods. By stamping "accepted" on a draft due at a specified time, the bank collects a fee and creates a negotiable security that it can sell in the money market to restore its general lending capacity. The interest rate is usually lower than other types of commercial financing.

Fed member banks can issue acceptances equaling 100 percent of their capital and surplus. It is only during the past month that this ceiling has become a constraint. U.S. banks had a record $37 billion of such credit outstanding at mid-year, up from $28.3 billion the year before, the Fed has reported. The total has swollen some sixfold in the current decade, much faster than bank lending generally.

The appeal to all involved is so strong that demand for this sort of credit will keep growing, and so will the supply, only from a different set of banks, some bankers contend. "The fact that the 'money center' banks are full up with acceptances is pushing business toward the foreign and regional banks," observes Richard Davis, vice president at Bank of America's New York merchant banking unit.

Bank of America still has "some room" below the acceptances ceiling of about $3.5 billion set by its capital and surplus, he says.

ralia Postpones uction in Tariffs

BERRA, Australia, Aug. 23) — The Australian govern- announced today it will post- move to reduce general tar- ls until at least 1982, 2½ ater than the timetable rec- ded by a committee which ed how to increase the effi- of Australian manufacturing ies.

rnment officials said tariff ons would not be imple- until economic conditions, ly unemployment levels, e. This week's budget for predicts a slight increase in oyment, now about 6 per- the work force.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits in millions of Dollars

erial Chemical Industries

	1979	1978
e	1,382.	1,156.
	162.	139.
	1979	1978
e	2,567.	2,216.
	178.	181.

sults restated. Interim divi- reased to 12 from 10 pence a

Germany

Veba

	1979	1978
r	17,200.	14,800.
	249.	128.

d States

Dayton Hudson

	1979	1978
e	742.6	650.6
	17.53	3.26
re	0.74	0.13
	1979	1978
e	1,400.	1,220.
	31.97	14.49
re	1.35	0.60

Esmark *

	1979	1978
r	1,700.	1,500.
e	25.07	19.75
re	1.20	0.93
ths	1979	1978
e	4,900.	4,200.
	66.36	56.89
re	3.16	2.70

Restated.

Marmon Group *

	1979	1978
e	464.9	321.7
	19.08	16.73

First Half — 1979 / 1978
Revenue 938.3 / 603.6
Profits 35.96 / 27.48
** 1978 results restated.*

May Department Stores

2nd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	604.8	546.4
Profits	13.82	10.59
Per Share	0.61	0.47
6 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,200.	1,000.
Profits	22.59	20.88
Per Share	1.00	0.77

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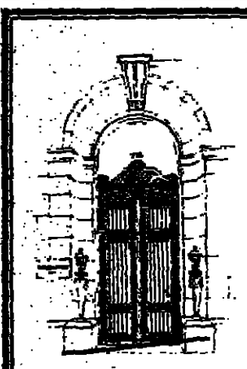
3 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,400.	1,300.
Profits	143.1	126.7
Per Share	1.80	1.64
12 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,300.	2,100.
Profits	245.2	209.7
Per Share	3.10	2.72

International tock Indexes

August 23, 1979

	Close	Prev.	High	Low
(1)	92.70	92.48	94.20	88.20
	171.61	171.22	172.15	167.79
(3)	142.35	142.49	159.63	126.58
	462.10	464.70	508.60	346.70
(4)	266.17	267.77	307.45	227.06
	88.28	88.48	88.40	55.45
	127.60	128.17	128.17	78.16
	622.86	625.61	634.61	545.72
	481.20	481.93	482.97	425.13
	6,794.84	6,815.86	6,452.56	5,925.87
	341.48	342.19	343.30	288.40

...ns Ind.: 2. "Commission de la ... 3. Hang-Sheng Ind.; 4. Finan... Indexes; 5. Banco Comercial Ital... 6. Aarli Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; ...tion stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow Jones... ...ss Bank Corp. Ind.



HARRY WINSTON

RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

August 6 to August 31 from 7 p.m.

CASINO PALM BEACH CANNES

Harsco Corporation

has now acquired 100% of the issued share capital of

Dartmouth Investments Limited

The undersigned initiated and advised Harsco Corporation in connection with this transaction.

Brown, Shipley & Co. Limited

Founders Court, Lothbury, London, England.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
ANNOUNCES
REGISTRATION for September 8 - December 2 semester of graduate business administration courses leading to the M.S.B.A. degree.
Classes held weekends in central London
For details, phone Janie Ericsson (01) 235 6744

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Report of the Chairman of the Board to the Shareholders

At 30th June, 1979, total consolidated assets of the Group amounted to US$ 5,879 million, compared to US$ 4,802 million at 30th June, 1978. Deposits increased by 29.6% to US$ 5,195 million from US$ 4,008 million. Net earning after taxes, minority interests, transfer to inner reserves and provisions to cover risk of losses rose to US$ 18.9 million or US$ 1.15 per share against US$ 16.6 million or US$ 1.01 per share for the first six months of 1978.

In the first half of this year, the Group's total capital and loan funds employed rose to over US$ 500 million; by 30th June, 1979 they stood at US$ 512 million.

The Board has continued its policy of augmenting the Group's capital funds. During 1979 an additional US$ 10 million 25-year serial notes were issued by the Group holding company in the U.S. domestic market under a private placement agreement, and our 65%-owned U.S. subsidiary, Republic New York Corporation, issued US$ 8.7 million 25-year obligations under a similar agreement.

At the beginning of August, the Group offered US$ 40 million 7-year floating rate publicly quoted notes in the European market. The issue was managed by a syndicate of leading banks and represented the Group's first move into the international capital market.

Republic New York Corporation achieved excellent results during the first half of this year, publishing net earnings applicable to common stock of US$ 11.7 million or US$ 3.57 per share, against US$ 10.0 million or US$ 3.20 per share for the first half of 1978.

During the first six months of 1979 our geographical expansion continued with the opening by Republic National Bank of New York of branches in Santiago (Chile) and in Hong Kong.

With a strong customer deposit base, high levels of capital and liquidity and carefully selected asset portfolios, the banks of our Group look forward with confidence to the future.

Edmond J. SAFRA
Chairman of the Board

6th August, 1979

Interim consolidated balance sheet as of 30th June, 1979

Assets	30th June 1979 US$ 000's	30th June 1978 US$ 000's
Cash in hand and balances with banks	1,531,033	1,283,664
Bank certificates of deposit	412,271	363,248
Precious metals	*175,406	*148,044
Financial paper	448,340	443,602
Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK)	350,072	400,636
Securities	298,703	258,979
Current accounts and advances to customers	2,461,388	1,719,162
Investments	4,362	4,582
Fixed assets	62,429	46,658
Other assets	134,807	132,928
	5,878,811	4,801,503
**against which were forward sales of US$ 181,532,000 in 1979 and US$ 142,505,000 in 1978.*		

Liabilities	30th June 1979 US$ 000's	30th June 1978 US$ 000's
Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	5,194,824	4,007,548
Other liabilities	172,141	336,151
	5,366,965	4,343,699
Capital and loan funds:		
Sinking Fund Notes 2002-2004	47,400	21,100
Sinking Fund Debentures 2001	50,000	50,000
Sinking Fund Debentures 2002	35,000	35,000
Convertible Subordinated Capital Notes 1997	-	11,290
Other loans	46,275	40,000
Minority interests	105,382	99,215
Shareholders' funds:		
Share capital	24,620	24,605
Reserves	203,169	176,594
Total shareholders' funds	227,789	201,199
Total capital and loan funds employed	511,846	457,804
	5,878,811	4,801,503
Contingent liabilities: Letters of credit and guarantees	255,056	195,690

For the 6 months ended 30th June

	1979	1978
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US$ 000's)	18,920	16,624
Earnings per share	US$ 1.15	US$ 1.01
Number of shares outstanding	16,413,300	16,403,300

Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva · Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24	20	NevP pf2.30	11.		z50	21	21	21	—¼
20½	17⅞	NevP pf1.95	11.		5	18½	18⅝	18½	+¼
24⅝	20⅞	NEngEl 2.24	9.8	6	26	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
17⅞	14⅝	NEngE 1.68	9.6	6	15	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
23½	17½	NENucl s.26	1.2	17	109	22½	22¼	22⅜	+⅜
30	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76	9.9		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
36¼	31½	NEngT 3.16	8.8	8	4	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
19	15⅞	NYSEG 1.76	10.	7	110	17⅜	17	17⅛	
96½	82	NYS pf 8.80	10.		z440	84⅝	84½	84⅝	—¼
5½	2⅝	Newcrp			36	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
18⅝	8¼	Newell n.70	7.8	6	137	9¼	8⅞	9	—⅜
44	21¾	Newhall .80	1.8	9	20	43½	43¼	43½	
29⅝	19¾	Newmt 1.20	4.1	7	419	29¾	28⅝	29⅛	+⅝
91	66	Newl pf4.50	5.0		1	90	90	90	—1
17	7¼	Newprk .20	1.2	13	192	16¼	16	16⅛	
15⅝	13	NiaMP 1.44	10.	7	178	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
39	31½	NiaMpf 3.60	11.		z500	34¼	34¼	34¼	
83	71¾	NiaMpf 7.72	10.		z50	74	74	74	—¼
12⅞	9⅝	NiagSh 1.21e	9.7		22	12½	12⅜	12½	
34⅝	26⅝	NICOR 2.52	7.3	7	386	u35	34½	34⅝	+⅜
28⅞	20⅜	NorfWn 1.92	7.1	6	285	27¼	26⅝	27	—⅜
26⅞	18½	Norlin 1.60	7.0	4	89	23	22¼	22⅞	+⅜
28⅝	20⅝	Norris 1.40	5.5	7	881	25⅞	24¾	25¼	—⅜
38½	14⅞	NACoal .64	1.8	9	39	35⅛	34½	34⅝	—⅛
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg			59	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
34⅝	24¼	NoAPhl 1.70	5.5	5	16	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+⅛
10¾	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	10.	8	341	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
21⅛	11	NCalSL .70	3.8	5	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
18¼	14⅞	NIndPS 1.50	9.4	6	314	16⅛	16	16	—⅛
51⅞	32¼	NorNGs 3	5.9	7	72	51	50¼	50½	+¼
27¼	21⅞	NoStPw 2.28	9.0	7	303	25½	25⅜	25½	
103½	95¼	NSPw pf8.80	9.0		z100	99	98	98	—2
43⅜	28⅝	NorTel g.80			243	43	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅛
7⅞	4½	Nthgate g			79	7	6¾	7	+⅛
48⅝	27⅜	Nortrp 1.80	5.0	5	180	36½	35⅞	35⅞	—⅛
37⅞	22⅝	NwstAirl .80	2.3	10	483	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	+⅛
29¼	23	NwtBcp 1.32	4.6	7	38	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
24⅞	17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.4	7	273	24⅝	24	24	—½
37⅞	23	NwtInd 2.05	5.7	7	427	37	36¼	36¼	—½
27	24	NwtP pf2.50	9.6		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
26⅝	24	NwtP pf2.36	9.3		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
12⅝	9⅞	NwMLf 1e	8.8	13	16	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
38¾	27½	NwStW 1.80	6.2	5	36	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
34	22	Norton 1.40	4.2	7	16	33½	33¼	33¼	—⅛
20⅝	14½	NorSim 1.04	6.1	7	654	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
45⅞	33½	NortS pf1.60	4.1		2	39½	39⅛	39⅛	+¼
33⅝	27	Nucor s .36	1.2	5	79	31⅞	31¼	31⅛	—⅛
		— O—O—O —							
62	16¾	OKC 1.20	2.1	12	157	56⅝	55⅞	55⅞	—⅜
33⅝	14⅛	Oakind .40	1.3	16	164	30⅛	29⅜	29⅞	—¼
25⅞	14⅞	OcciPet 1.25	5.0	9	1426	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—½
10¾	4⅛	OcciPet wt			332	10½	10	10⅛	—⅛
40⅜	26¼	OcciP pf2.16	5.3		3	40⅝	40⅛	40½	+⅜
83	48⅜	OcciP pf3.60	4.4		7	82⅝	82	82	—1
80	48⅛	OcciP pf 4	5.0		23	80	79⅞	80	
26⅛	22	OcciP pf2.50	11.		13	23½	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
23	18½	OcciP pf2.12	10.		5	20½	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
24½	19⅛	OcciP pf2.30	11.		2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
35¼	27¼	Ogden 2	5.9	5	50	34⅜	34⅛	34½	—⅜
18¾	14⅜	OhioEd 1.76	11.	13	312	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	—⅛
43	35½	OhEd pf3.90	10.		z40	37½	37½	37½	+⅜
97½	75	OhEd pf8.64	10.		z2000	83¾	83	83¾	+1¾
85½	67	OhP pfB7.40	10.		z250	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+1
123	109½	OhP pfA 14	12.		z120	113¼	113¼	113¼	+¼
122	110½	OhP pfF 14	12.		z400	113½	113	113½	+1
87¼	70¼	OhP pfD7.76	10.		z2000	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+⅛
18⅝	15⅝	OklaGE 1.60	9.8	11	1179	16⅜	16	16¼	—⅛
10	8½	OkIGE pf.80	9.1		z300	8¾	8¾	8¾	—¼
25⅝	18¾	OklaNG 1.80	7.2	7	58	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
25⅝	14½	Olin 1	4.1	7	1027	24½	23¼	24⅛	+1⅛
36⅛	23	Omark 1.12	3.7	5	43	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+¼
25¾	16	Oneida .92	3.5	7	51	u26¼	25⅝	26	+⅜
13¼	9½	Opelika .84	6.5	5	6	13¼	13	13	—⅛
16⅝	13⅝	OranRk 1.56	11.	7	63	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅞	4⅜	Orange .20	2.5	5	54	8¼	8	8⅛	—⅛
13⅞	7¾	OrionC .30	2.6	7	174	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
23½	15⅛	OutMar 1.40	9.0	8	61	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅛
33⅝	18¾	OutletCo 1	4.2	7	115	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
18⅝	13	OverhDr .84	4.8	6	91	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
25⅝	16	OvrnTr 1.24	4.9	5	62	25½	24¾	25½	+⅜
34¼	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.5	7	201	33⅝	33	33¼	
34⅞	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.1	8	246	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—¼
24⅜	17⅞	OwenIll 1.26	5.7	5	170	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+¼
12½	8	Oxfrdin .68	6.4	5	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
		— P—Q —							
19⅞	15⅛	PHH Gp .44	3.4	9	86	19⅜	19	19	—¼
12⅛	8	PNBMt .96e	8.0	9	14	12	11⅞	12	—⅛
32¾	23⅝	PPG 1.84	5.7	7	211	32⅜	32	32⅜	+⅛
23⅞	12⅝	PSA		4	84	21	20½	20⅝	—¼
13½	11¼	PacAS 1.28	10.		6	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	10.	6	562	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—¼
23⅛	18⅝	PacLtg 2	8.8	6	90	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
57⅞	38½	PacLm 2.20	4.4	14	41	50⅞	50	50⅝	+½
21⅛	17	PNwTel 1.64	8.9	7	21	18⅝	18½	18½	—½
23	19¼	PacPw 1.92	9.1	9	147	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
16⅝	14	PacTT 1.40	9.7	8	53	14½	14¼	14⅜	+⅛
18⅝	10	PacTin 1	5.4	8	4	u18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
13⅝	6⅞	PaineW .44	4.1	5	68	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—⅛
17	12⅞	PalW pf1.30	8.8		18	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.5	4	54	18⅝	18½	18½	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Pamida .06i			86	4⅛	4	4	
10¼	5⅝	PanAm		3	1697	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	—⅛
55¾	34⅞	PanEP 3.10	5.6	7	66	55⅜	54⅝	55⅛	
23⅝	14⅜	Papcit 1.14b	5.7	7	51	20½	20	20⅛	—⅛
21	10¾	Pargas 1.08	5.6	9	107	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	—⅛
33⅜	18⅛	ParkDr s .24	.8	10	464	31⅞	30⅝	31½	+⅜
30⅜	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.3	7	68	28¼	28	28	—⅛
17⅞	15⅛	ParkPn s.36	2.1	9	21	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
15⅝	7	PatPtl		37	879	u16⅛	15⅞	16	+½
24⅝	15½	Pavlsnw .60	2.5	9	867	24½	23¾	24⅛	—⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.1	9	126	24⅝	24⅜	24½	—⅜
14	6	Pengo		35	51	12½	12¼	12¼	
22½	13⅞	PenCen			49	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
12	9⅜	PenCn prA			6	12	11⅞	12	+¼
6½	4⅛	PenCn prB			83	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
6¼	2¼	PenDix			91	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
9⅛	7½	PennCp n.12	1.4		336	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
40⅛	28	Penney 1.76	5.3	9	1150	33¾	32⅞	33⅛	+⅜
68	51½	PaCo pf4.62	7.5		2	62	60¼	62	—2
22½	18¾	PaPL 2.04	10.	7	192	20¾	20½	20½	—¼
50½	40¼	PaPL pf4.40	9.5		z670	46½	45⅞	46½	+1¼
51½	42	PaPL pf4.50	9.9		z130	45½	45	45½	
111	100⅝	PaPL pf 11	10.		z80	105	105	105	
127	109	PaPL pf 13	11.		z40	113½	113½	113½	+1
42½	30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.4	7	36	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	—½
26½	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.4		11	21¾	21½	21½	—⅜
48	26⅞	Pennzol 2.20	4.8	9	1168	47½	45⅞	45⅞	—2⅛
14	9⅛	PeopDr .24	1.9	8	30	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
39⅞	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	7.4	8	116	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	
32⅞	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.2	10	1198	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.7	13	139	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
17¾	7⅞	Pertec		11	1349	12½	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
46	31¼	Petrie 1.40	3.7	11	24	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	—⅛
46¼	27½	Petroln 1.04	2.2	10	92	46⅞	45⅞	46⅛	+½
27	20⅞	PetRs 2.47e	9.3		17	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
25	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.1		9	24½	24¼	24½	
39	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.7	11	1321	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
30¼	19¾	PhelpD 1	3.5	9	120	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
18⅛	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	8	x628	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
46¼	39	PhilE pf4.38	11.		z100	40½	40½	40½	—2½
47	38⅝	PhilE pf4.40	11.		z30	40	40	40	—1¼
52⅝	42	PhilE pf4.68	10.		z400	45¼	45¼	45¼	+⅜
100⅛	81	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z50	84½	84½	84½	—½
106⅛	87¼	PhilE pf9.50	9.9		z440	95½	95¼	95½	
84	69	PhilE pf7.75	11.		z50	71¼	71¼	71¼	—⅛
30¼	19½	PhilSub 1.10	3.7	9	76	30	29⅝	30	—⅛
38⅛	31⅞	PhilMr s1.25	3.4	10	667	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	
8½	3⅝	Philind .28	4.8	3	104	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
40⅝	28⅞	PhilPet 1.40	3.5	8	1179	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	+⅛
18	9⅛	PhilVH .60	4.6	6	49	13	12¾	13	—⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.6	5	408	u15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
19⅞	15⅝	PieNG 1.56a	8.0	9	11	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
13⅛	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.2	8	18	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
47¾	32	Pilsbry 1.52	3.8	9	143	40¼	39½	39½	—1⅛
43¼	24½	Pioneer 1.92	4.5	9	78	43¼	42⅞	43⅛	+¼
22¼	15⅛	PionrEl		8	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+¼
30	21⅞	PitnyB 1.20	4.0	9	980	u30⅛	29⅞	30	+¼
32⅞	28	PitnB pf2.12	6.4		340	u33	32⅞	33	+⅜
26⅛	16	Pittstn 1.20	4.9	17	1645	25⅛	24½	24½	—⅜
10⅝	5	PlanRsc		9	210	7⅛	6⅞	7	
23¼	14½	Plantrn .16	.8	15	102	20½	20¼	20½	
22⅜	10½	Playboy .12	.7	20	36	18⅛	18	18	—½
26⅛	18⅜	Plessey 1e	4.1	9	6	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
30¼	17	Pneumo 1	4.0	9	67	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
17¾	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.2	11	834	16½	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
60¼	26⅛	Polaroid 1	3.5	9	651	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	—⅜
30½	14½	Pndrosa .40	2.2	5	74	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
37⅛	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.2	5	9	36⅝	36¼	36¼	—⅜
21⅞	13	Portec .80b	4.1	10	51	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
19¾	16⅛	PortGE 1.70	10.	11	130	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
27⅝	23½	PorG pf2.60	11.		2	24	24	24	
38⅞	27½	Potlch 1.16	3.2	8	43	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+¼
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	9.8	8	317	13¾	13½	13⅝	
52	44¼	PotEl pf4.50	9.5		z250	47½	47½	47½	+⅜
35	21¾	Premier .64	1.9	11	58	34	34	34	—¼
16	14⅞	Presley s.36l	2.3	6	129	16	15⅝	15½	+½
19⅝	14⅜	PrimeC s		20	182	19	18⅝	18⅝	
93	72¾	ProctG 3.40	4.3	11	395	79⅞	79¼	79½	—⅜
18⅞	9¼	PrdRsh s.44	2.9	8	13	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
28	18¾	Proler .50e	2.1	7	27	24	23⅝	24	+⅜
18½	15¼	PSvCol 1.60	10.	10	2453	16⅛	16	16	—⅛
24⅛	20⅞	PSCol pf2.10	9.4		10	22¼	22¼	22¼	—⅛
27⅞	24	PSInd 2.32	9.2	7	78	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
39½	35	PSIn pf3.50	9.7		z100	36	36	36	+⅜
13	10⅞	PSIn pf1.08	9.2		z200	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
109¼	100⅛	PSIn pf9.44	9.3		z10	102	102	102	—1
22½	17⅛	PSvNH 2.12	11.	6	87	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅛
28⅞	24¼	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z1080	25	24½	25	+¼
27¼	25½	PSNH pf2.81	11.		357	26	26	26	
22⅛	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	9.5	8	36	20⅜	20¼	20¼	—⅛
24¼	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	7	645	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+⅛
48	39⅞	PSEG pf4.08	9.8		z10	41½	41½	41½	—4⅛
59½	48½	PSEG pf5.05	9.5		z30	54	53	53	+¼
62⅞	51⅛	PSEG pf5.28	9.4		z90	57	56	56	
25⅛	21⅛	PSEG pf2.17	9.2		13	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
27⅞	24⅜	PSEG pf2.43	9.5		34	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
122¼	106½	PSE pf12.25	11.		z200	113	113	113	+1
91	77	PSEG pf7.70	9.1		z100	85	85	85	+1½
107	97	PSEG pf9.62	9.5		z110	101	101	101	—1
11¾	5½	Publick			100	9⅝	9½	9½	—¼
7⅛	3½	Pueblo		5	98	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
7⅛	4¼	PR Cem		6	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.64	9.7	8	52	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
47¼	29⅛	Pullmn 1.60	4.2	8	181	38½	37¼	38⅛	+1
20	14⅝	Purex 1.16	6.6	8	20	17¾	17½	17½	—⅛
9¾	3	PuritnFa			178	8⅝	8¼	8½	+¼
30¼	22½	Purolir 1.32	4.4	8	16	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
27⅞	21¼	QuakO 1.20	4.6	6	135	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
110	104	QuaO pf9.56	8.7		z200	109½	109½	109½	+1⅜
24½	12¾	QuakStO 1	4.3	12	2037	23⅝	22¼	23½	+1
33	18¾	Quanex s 1	3.6	10	12	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+½
12⅛	4⅞	Questor .20	2.8	13	24	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+⅛
		— R—R—R —							
33⅞	23	RCA 1.60	6.2	7	792	25⅞	25	25⅞	+⅜
74	52½	RCA pf 4	7.0		4	57½	57¼	57¼	—¼
12½	9⅞	RLC s .44	3.7	5	76	12	11⅞	12	
15⅛	9½	RTE .60	5.9	6	49	10½	10¼	10¼	
15⅛	10	RalsPur .58	4.9	9	858	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅜
17	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.0	22	1552	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
23	13⅝	Ranco .76	4.2	10	141	18	17⅜	18	+⅜
18¼	11⅞	RapAm .60e	3.4	3	80	17⅝	17⅜	17½	—⅛
40¾	24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.2	6	23	31⅛	30⅞	31	
27¾	14⅛	Raymdint 1	5.4	5	95	18⅞	18½	18⅝	—¼
58½	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.8	10	538	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	+⅜
32⅝	18¾	ReadBat 1	3.5	9	109	28⅞	28⅝	28¼	—⅛
18½	12¼	RltRef 1.70e	12.	9	4	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
7⅝	3½	Redmn .09e	1.2	7	843	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
10¼	7⅞	ReeceCp .60	6.0	7	23	10¼	10	10	—¼
33⅞	24⅜	ReevsB 2	6.5	4	x24	31⅛	31	31	—⅛
15⅞	10⅛	ReichCh .74	5.5	10	26	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
65	29⅝	ReinEl 1.60	2.7	12	200	59⅞	58¾	58⅞	—1
50⅝	30½	RelGp 1.60b	3.2	5	29	49½	48⅞	49¼	—⅛
27⅛	23⅞	RelG pf2.60	11.		72	25	24¾	24¾	—¼
11⅞	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.2	5	1143	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
7½	1¼	RepAir wt			994	3⅞	3¼	3¼	—¼
29¼	11¾	RepCp .45e	1.7	5	4	27½	27¼	27¼	—⅛
24	13⅝	RepFnS s.92	3.9	4	13	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
3	1⅛	RepMtg			30	2	1⅞	1⅞	
29⅝	21¼	RepStl 2	6.8	3	232	29½	29¼	29⅜	—¼
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.4	7	190	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	+⅛
28⅜	9	ResvOil .30	1.1	13	1565	28	27¼	27⅝	—⅜
41¼	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	4.4		77	40⅝	40	40	—⅜
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD .80	2.9	11	44	27⅝	27½	27½	—⅜
18⅝	11⅝	Revere		3	336	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
57¾	44½	Revlon 1.56	2.9	13	423	54⅝	54	54	—⅜
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	3.4	7	42	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
19⅝	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.0	6	80	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
65	54½	Reyntn 3.80	6.0	6	393	63¾	62⅞	62⅞	—¼
50¾	48⅝	Reyln pf4.10	8.1		5	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	—⅛
39⅝	29⅛	ReyMtl 2.20	6.0	4	276	36⅝	36⅜	36½	—⅛
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	6.1	5	85	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
31	19⅜	RchMer 1.20	4.9	9	101	25	24⅝	24⅝	
21⅞	15⅞	RiegelT 1.60	8.7	6	23	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
38⅝	23⅛	RioGran 1	2.7	7	38	38	37⅛	37⅛	—⅜
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	4.1		38	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26⅝	16⅞	RiteAid .54	2.2	9	36	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	—⅛
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.5	7	45	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	5.8	8	18	33⅞	32⅞	32⅝	—⅜
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	4.1	9	137	10	9¾	9⅞	
19⅝	15⅛	RochG 1.48	9.0	7	33	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
20⅝	16⅛	RochTl 1.56	8.2	7	64	19	18⅞	19	
19½	10⅛	Rockwr 1	5.6	6	34	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—⅛
42¾	30⅜	Rockwl 2.60	6.4	6	165	41¼	40½	40⅞	—⅛
46¾	30½	RohmH 2	4.5	7	66	44⅝	44½	44⅝	—⅜
19¼	10	Rohrind		5	62	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—½
24⅝	16¼	Rollins .72	3.0	11	1118	u24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅜
40	28⅝	Rolm s		22	192	33⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+¼
6¼	2½	Ronson			4	3	3	3	
11⅞	9⅛	Roper s .90	8.6	6	295	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
21½	13⅝	Rorer .76	4.5	10	336	17⅝	16⅞	17	
32¼	15	Rosario .60	1.9	14	699	31⅞	30¼	31½	+1⅛
29¼	15⅛	Rowan .10	.3	13	107	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	—¼
19½	13	RCCos 1.04	7.4	36	71	14¼	14	14⅛	—⅛
76⅛	57⅞	RoyID 5.09e	6.9	4	120	74	73½	74	+¼
33½	21⅞	Rubbrm .92	3.4	10	66	27⅜	26⅝	27	+¼
12⅛	9⅛	RussTog .88	8.5	6	66	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
23¼	14⅞	RyanH 1	4.4	8	130	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+⅜
30⅞	18⅞	RyderS 1b	4.1	7	27	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	—½
		— S—S—S —							
10⅜	5⅝	SCA .35l	3.9	11	144	9⅛	9	9	—¼
32	16¼	SCM 1.30	4.3	6	550	30⅞	29⅝	30½	—⅛
24¾	12⅛	SPSTec .50	2.1	8	69	24⅝	23¾	24	+¼
45⅝	24⅛	Sabine .56	1.2	39	33	45¼	44⅞	45⅛	—⅛
19⅛	8	Safedin .32	1.7	15	77	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
46	34⅛	Safewy 2.60	6.4	7	89	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+⅜
15⅛	7½	SagaCp .44	4.8	28	78	9⅜	9	9⅛	
32¼	21¾	StJoMn 1.40	4.7	10	68	29⅝	29¾	29⅝	—¼
14	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	13	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
59⅞	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	4.3	9	93	59⅝	57¼	58¼	+2
11¾	10	SPaul 1e	9.5		30	10½	10½	10½	
34⅛	27¾	StRegP 1.80	5.7	7	49	31⅞	31½	31½	—¼
8⅞	5½	Salant .40	6.5	7	30	6⅛	6	6⅛	
20¼	5	Sambos			316	7¾	7½	7½	—⅛
16	14	SDieGs 1.52	10.	10	155	15	14⅞	14⅞	—¼
18⅝	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	6.7	13	58	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—1⅛
27⅛	12⅞	Sanders .40	1.6	11	117	26⅛	25⅝	25½	—⅜
51¼	29⅛	SFeInd 2.40	4.7	7	499	u51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	—⅛
14	8	SFein pf .50	3.5		53	u14¼	14	14¼	+¼
40½	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.6	27	1046	27½	27⅛	27½	+½
19⅛	13	SafWel .88	5.9	7	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
9¼	4⅝	SaulRE			33	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
10	4¾	SavASp		14	112	u10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
15	7	SavOnD .40	3.4	8	41	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
13¾	9⅞	SavEIP 1	8.8	4	61	11⅞	11⅝	11⅜	—⅛
15	11⅜	SavE A 1.34	9.9		7	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
19⅜	11⅜	Savin .70	3.7	4	238	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞	—⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon		6	144	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			50	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
36¼	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.2	9	533	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	—⅜
14⅝	9	Schlitz .30i		28	1527	11⅞	10⅞	11½	+⅜
85¼	66⅜	Schimb s1.10	1.3	19	683	u86¼	85⅝	85½	+⅛
33⅞	25⅛	SciAtla s		19	115	33⅜	33	33⅛	+1
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	4.0	7	40	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
5½	3½	ScottLad		8	30	5⅛	5	5¼	+⅛
35½	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.3	6	15	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
26	15⅝	ScottF .80	3.2	9	74	25½	25	25	—⅜
19⅝	13½	ScottP .92	5.0	6	980	18⅞	18¼	18¼	—⅜
16¼	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.5	9	46	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+¼
24	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.0	6	230	20⅛	20	20⅛	—⅛
57½	42	Scovil pf2.50	5.0		1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+2
10⅞	6⅞	Scudder		20	4	10½	10½	10½	
9⅛	8⅝	Scud pf .81e	8.9		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅝	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46	12.		8	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
32⅝	15½	SeaCont .42	2.0	7	118	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	7.1	5	98	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	—⅜
18⅜	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.1	6	190	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
31¼	23	Seafsl 1.12	3.6	8	46	31½	31¼	31¼	+¼
34⅛	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		11	x508	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	
17¼	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.6	6	7	17	16⅜	17	+¼
18⅝	15⅛	SealAir n.44	2.6	10	84	17⅜	17	17	—⅜
29¼	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.6	7	16	28⅛	27⅞	28	
16⅞	10⅛	SearleG .52	3.3	11	377	16½	15⅝	15⅞	—⅛
24¼	18⅛	Sears 1.28	6.5	7	1703	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	—⅛
14¾	5⅛	Seatrain		60	101	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
34¾	26½	SecPac n1.80	5.5	6	60	33⅝	33	33	—¼
48⅛	24⅛	Sedco .64	1.7	18	517	37⅞	37	37⅛	+⅜
14¾	11¼	SelgLt 1.20	11.	5	128	11⅞	d11	11⅛	
10⅞	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	3.6	6	98	9½	9	9½	+½
15⅞	7⅝	Shakspr .52	4.1	9	68	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
20⅝	11⅛	Shaklee .74	4.4	5	113	17⅛	17	17	—¼
43	21	Shapell .15	.4	5	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	2.8	5	130	17⅞	17⅛	17½	—¼
43⅝	30¼	ShellOil 2	4.6	7	528	u44	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛
33¾	20	ShellT s2.391	8.3	5	29	d28⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—¼
13¼	8⅝	ShelGlo .70	6.8	4	62	10⅞	10¼	10¼	—¼
20	14⅛	ShelG pf1.35	8.1		9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
28⅝	19⅞	Sherwin		18	108	27	26⅞	27	+½
57	44	Shrw pf4.40	8.5		z100	51½	51½	51½	+1
14½	12½	SierPac 1.34	9.7	7	46	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
33½	19⅛	Signal 1	3.1	6	771	32¼	31⅜	32	+½
38½	28⅛	Signode 1.72	4.9	6	19	35⅛	35	35	—¼
21⅞	12¼	SimPrec .28	1.7	13	89	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
13¾	8⅛	SimpPat .56	4.9	12	457	11⅞	11⅝	11½	—⅛
21	11⅝	Singer .40	3.3	5	445	12⅝	12	12¼	—⅛
36	30	Singr pf3.50	11.		17	31	30⅞	31	+⅜
17⅞	9⅝	Skyline .48	4.0	10	78	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
24⅞	17⅝	SmithA 1.40	7.4	3	22	19¼	19	19	
60⅞	37	SmithIn 1.12	1.8	11	115	u61	60½	61	+½
49	38⅜	Smtkln s1.44	3.0	15	349	49	48¼	48¼	—⅜
25⅜	16½	Smucker 1	4.8	7	21	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+⅜
24¾	20⅞	SnapOn s.80	3.1	14	462	u25⅛	24½	25⅛	+1⅛
10¼	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.2	17	55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
21½	16½	SooLin s		9	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+⅜
6½	2⅝	SoAllFn			9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
18⅝	15	SCrEG 1.68	10.	9	132	17	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
20⅛	16⅛	SoJerIn 1.74	8.9	9	26	19⅝	19½	19½	+¼
55½	26⅜	Soukdwn .60	1.1	8	19	55⅛	55	55¼	+⅛
17	11½	SoetBk .88	4.9	6	34	16⅛	16¼	16¼	—⅛
7⅞	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	14	7	6⅞	7	
27⅛	23⅛	SCalEd 2.48	9.5	6	288	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
14¼	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	761	13	12⅞	12⅞	
19⅜	17⅛	SoInGE 1.52	7.9	6	27	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
45½	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.4	9	156	44½	44⅛	44⅛	
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.1	7	33	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	—⅛
37	25	SouPac 2.40	6.5	6	1131	u37⅛	36¼	37⅛	+⅜
58¼	44⅞	SouRy 3.20	5.7	6	55	56½	56⅛	56⅛	
29⅞	26⅜	SoRy pf2.60	9.5		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
27⅞	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.4	8	60	27⅞	27⅜	27½	
34⅜	25⅛	Soutind .84	2.7	10	76	31⅛	30⅞	31	+⅛
41	34¼	SouRoyl s		22	87	39⅝	39	39½	
23½	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.2	6	35	23½	23	23	
23⅝	10⅜	SwtFors .40	1.7	5	1947	23⅜	21⅞	23	—¼
13	7⅛	SwtGas n1.10	8.7	9	163	u13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
14⅞	13	SwtPS 1.28	9.7	4	173	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
15⅝	10½	Spartan .80	5.2	5	27	15⅝	15	15⅜	—⅛
29¼	15⅝	SpectPh		16	132	28⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅛
23½	7⅞	SperHut 1	6.0	5	109	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+1⅛
51⅜	39⅜	Sperry 1.56	3.1	8	740	51	50⅛	50½	—½
20⅞	14	SprngsM 1.05	5.9	5	13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
26⅛	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.2	8	139	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
37⅛	25⅛	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	4565	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	+⅜
15¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	4.7	8	29	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
27⅜	16⅛	Staley 1	4.1	15	673	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+⅛
29⅞	22⅝	StBrad 1.48	5.9	9	339	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
34⅜	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.5	10	92	26⅝	26	26	—⅜
20⅛	13½	StdMotA .64	3.6	7	24	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
54⅝	41½	StOilCl 2.80	5.2	7	1148	u54⅝	53⅞	54¼	+⅛
69	48⅞	StOInd 3	4.4	8	979	68	67⅝	67⅝	
66⅝	32½	StOilOh 1.20	1.8	12	543	u67¼	65⅝	66⅛	+⅝
61⅛	56⅞	SOOh pf3.75	6.4		z30	59	59	59	
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp .60	5.0	5	85	12⅛	11⅞	12	
19¼	12⅝	Standex .75	4.3	7	28	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
31⅞	22¼	StanW 1.08	3.5	8	296	u31⅞	30⅞	31¼	+1
30¼	22⅜	Starret 1.32a	4.6	6	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+¼
6⅛	3½	StMutInv		12	29	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
11½	9¾	StaMSe 1.05	10.		26	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
24⅞	19	StaufCh s1.18	4.5	8	341	26½	24⅞	26⅛	—⅛
12⅝	8½	Sterchi .68	6.6	5	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
8⅞	6⅝	SterlBcp .66	8.5	5	25	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.9	10	773	17⅜	17	17⅛	
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	2.7	9	86	4⅝	4½	4½	+¼
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	2.6	9	50	23	22⅝	23	+¼
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.2	5	138	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
31⅝	26½	StewWa s1.88	6.0	7	74	31½	31	31⅛	
37⅛	20⅝	StokVC 1.32	4.0	9	78	33⅜	33	33	—⅛
50⅝	37⅞	StoneW 2.75r	5.6	10	9	49⅞	49	49	—⅛
29⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.4	11	97	25⅛	24⅞	25	+⅛
20⅝	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	6.2	5	22	19⅝	19⅜	19¼	+⅛
23⅛	14¾	StorTec s		13	627	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	—⅜
46½	26	StorerB 1.30	2.9	10	60	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+½
16⅞	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.1	7	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
50½	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5	11	91	50½	50⅛	50½	+⅜
5	2⅜	SuavSho .20	5.3	8	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	—¼
33¼	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.3	9	333	33¼	32½	33¼	+⅝
33	22	SunChm .60	1.8	5	40	u33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+⅜
28⅝	19½	SunEl .60	2.2	15	73	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
69⅝	36⅞	SunCo 3	4.4	8	359	68	67⅞	67⅞	—⅛
72	37½	SunC pf2.25	3.2		18	70⅝	70¼	70¼	—¼
25	16⅜	Sunbm 1.50	7.1	7	267	21½	20⅞	21	—½
34	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.8	9	469	32	31½	31½	—⅛
81	50	Sunds pf3.50	4.6		66	76¼	76	76⅛	—⅜
17½	9	SunsM .40	2.7	9	94	15⅛	14¾	15	
22⅝	15⅝	SuprVal .66	3.0	10	182	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	
486	261	SuprOil 2.80	.6	30	88	u492	484	488	+5
19¼	10⅞	SupmkG .48	2.6	6	143	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
38½	23½	Supm pf1.30	3.4		1	38	38	38	—½
12⅝	4⅛	Supscp			18	4⅝	4½	4½	—¼
11⅞	7¼	SutroM .97e	8.6	10	19	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—¼
29	19⅝	Swank 1.40a	6.6	6	28	21½	21	21¼	+⅛
24⅛	14½	Sybron 1.08	5.8	10	104	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
15⅝	7⅞	Systron .10	.7	33	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		— T—T—T —							
15⅝	11¾	TRE s .84	5.1	12	860	u17⅛	15⅝	16½	+⅝
42⅝	33⅝	TRW 2	5.0	7	189	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+¼
80	63⅜	TRW pr4.50	6.0		16	75⅛	74⅝	75	—⅜
31⅜	17⅛	TaftBrd .76	2.4	10	229	u31⅜	31¼	31½	+¼
7⅛	1¾	Talcott			361	6¾	5⅞	6⅛	—⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Talley 1	9.6	8	48	10½	10¼	10⅜	
15⅞	10½	Talley pf 1	9.3		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
20	16⅛	TampE 1.44	8.3	8	110	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
34⅛	17⅞	Tandy		8	2145	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	+½
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		3	272	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	—⅛
23⅝	7⅛	Tappan .40	3.2	19	53	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
16⅜	9	Tchncolr .72	4.8	6	76	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
18⅝	7⅞	Technicn		14	180	17⅝	17	17	
59½	39	Tektrnx .64	1.1	13	82	57⅞	57½	57⅝	+⅛
11¼	4⅛	Telecor 6.60c		4	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
151⅛	83⅝	Teledn 9.92t	6.7	7	271	u151⅜	148⅞	149½	+½
21⅞	8¼	Telprmt		18	452	17⅞	17½	17⅝	—⅛
9¼	3⅞	Telex		14	141	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
37⅝	29	Tenneo 2.20	5.8	8	1408	u38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	+⅛
89½	82⅝	Tenc pr7.40	8.6		1	86	86	86	
20½	14⅞	Teradyn		13	245	25⅛	24½	24⅞	—⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Tesoro		7	904	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	—⅛
33⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16	7.1		122	30⅝	30	30¼	—⅜
29⅛	22½	Texaco 2.16	7.6	6	2018	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
45⅛	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.1	9	126	45	44½	45	+¼
57⅞	32	TexEst 2.70	4.9	9	270	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞	—⅜
30	26¼	TxET pf2.87	10.		4	28	27⅞	28	+¼
49⅝	34⅞	TexGT 2.92	6.1	8	61	48	47⅞	48	+⅛
24½	16	TexInd .60	2.5	5	20	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	—⅛
100	75⅛	TexInst 2	2.1	14	404	98⅛	96	96⅛	—2
15¼	5⅝	TexInt			430	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
46⅜	25⅝	TexOGs .44	.9	11	356	46⅝	45¼	45⅞	+½
65	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	28	8	63	62½	62⅝	—⅛
21⅞	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.5	7	414	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	
28	18	Texgulf 1.20	4.3	12	459	u28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	
48⅛	35⅛	Texglf pf 3	6.3		79	u48⅛	48	48	—⅜
13½	4⅜	Texfi Ind		3	180	5⅜	5½	5½	
34½	23½	Textron 1.80	6.1	6	107	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+½
38	27	Textr pf2.08	6.6		7	31½	31½	31½	
42⅛	27⅛	Thiokol 1.55	3.7	8	73	42⅛	42¼	42⅛	—⅛
46⅜	39⅜	ThmBet 1.52	3.3	13	17	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	
14⅝	8¼	Thomln .52b	4.7	5	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
33⅞	20	ThmJW 1.60	6.8	6	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
17¼	9½	Thrifty .60	3.9	11	47	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
28⅝	19⅞	Tidwatr .50	3.6	10	643	25⅞	23⅝	25	+1⅜
34⅝	19	Tigerint .80	3.0	6	245	26⅝	26	26⅛	+⅛
50½	35⅛	Timein 1.66	3.6	9	217	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	+⅜
34	26½	Timi pf81.57	4.7		44	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
35⅞	24⅜	TimesM 1.20	3.4	8	97	35⅜	35½	35½	—⅛
63½	45	Timkn 3	4.9	6	216	60⅝	60	60⅝	+⅛
9	4⅛	TobinP			15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
34½	19¼	ToddSh		6	109	30½	29⅞	30½	+⅜
25⅞	12⅝	Tokheim .60	3.1	9	74	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
24¼	19	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	84	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
26⅝	20⅝	TolEd pf2.36	10.		1	23	23	23	
15⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp			11	12½	12½	12½	
14⅝	8¼	TootRol .40b	3.6	7	28	11¼	11	11⅛	+⅛
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo .88	3.8	8	32	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
26⅞	18⅝	ToyRUs n		12	116	24	23⅝	24	+⅜
19⅞	15⅝	Tracor s .48	2.0	8	203	u20½	19⅛	20½	+1⅛
23½	17½	Trane s .92	4.1	9	48	23	22⅝	22⅝	—½
38¼	27⅞	TranUn 2.36	6.9	7	153	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
30⅝	13⅞	TW Corp		5	1271	21⅝	21⅜	21½	—½
23½	17⅝	TWC pf 2	10.		8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18	15⅝	TWC pf1.90	12.		43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
29⅝	28⅝	TWC pf2.66	9.2		81	29⅝	29	29	—⅛
20⅝	14⅞	Transm 1	5.2	6	348	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	—⅜
23¼	19⅜	Traninc 2.04	9.9		13	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
31¼	16⅛	Transco 1.24	4.1	13	313	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
14½	7½	Transcn .60	5.9	9	112	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
26⅛	23⅝	TrGP pf2.50	10.		7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18½	12⅛	TrnsOh .40b	2.6	4	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
28⅛	19⅜	Tranwy 1.80	7.2	5	47	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
40⅝	30⅛	Travlrs 2.08	5.4	4	891	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+⅛
44⅛	33⅜	Travelr pf 2	4.8		4	42	41⅞	41⅞	
20⅛	16⅝	TriCon 2.09e	11.		86	19	18⅞	19	
3⅞	2⅛	TriSoM		5	136	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
13½	7⅛	Triaind .30r	3.2	13	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24¼	14⅛	TriaPc .84	3.9	8	11	21⅞	21½	21⅛	—¼
13⅛	6⅛	Tricon .18	1.6	11	113	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
37⅛	15⅞	Trintyln 1	2.8	12	86	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	
17½	14⅛	TucsEP 1.42	8.7	8	113	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
46¼	24¼	TCFox 1.40a	3.2	7	156	44⅝	44	44	—⅜
24½	17	TwinDs 1	4.9	6	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	—⅛
25¼	14⅞	TycoLab 1	4.1	4	128	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
19⅞	13⅞	TylerCp .45	2.0	7	111	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
43⅛	21⅛	Tymshr		16	126	42⅝	41⅝	42½	+¼
		— U—U—U —							
45⅛	23⅛	UAL 1	3.5	5	680	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	—⅛
26	16⅝	UGI 1.64	6.2	8	48	u26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+⅛
29⅝	25⅛	UGI pf 2.75	10.		z100	27½	27½	27½	+½
22⅛	14	UMC 1.20	7.4	7	53	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅞	16	UNCRes .50	1.8	8	2434	29⅝	25⅞	27⅞	+⅜
39½	17	UVInd 18c		6	128	25⅛	25½	25½	—⅛
14⅝	10	Unarco .88	6.8	5	29	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
66⅛	57¼	UnINV 4.27e	6.6	6	1	64⅝	64¼	64⅛	+¼
52½	43⅛	UCamp 2.40	5.1	8	102	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	—⅜
43⅛	33⅛	UnCarb 3	7.0	6	798	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	—⅜
13⅝	7⅛	UnComr .20	1.6		254	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—1
7	3⅝	UnionCo .24t	4.0	6	94	6¼	6	6	—⅛
15⅜	13⅝	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	141	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
71	59	UnEl pf6.40	10.		z250	64	62½	64	+1½
79⅛	72	UnEl pfL 8	11.		z270	75½	75	75¼	+¼
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		41	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
86	72½	UnEl pfH 8	11.		2	75	74⅝	74⅝	
43⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	3.0	8	1135	42⅞	42	42⅛	+⅜
74	49⅝	UPacC 2.30	3.2	10	487	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	—⅜
8½	4⅞	Uniroyal			456	5⅜	5½	5½	—⅛
80	42	Unirol pf 8	15.		z740	53	52½	52½	
15½	7⅛	UnBrnd .20a	1.8	6	181	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
21⅞	10⅝	UBrd pf1.20	9.4		15	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+½
47⅞	29⅝	UEnRs 2.48	5.3	6	208	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+⅜
31½	28	UFinCl s.90	2.9	8	15	31	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrty .16	.6	9	90	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+⅜
28⅝	21⅞	Ulllum 2.68	11.	7	11	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
20⅝	12⅛	UnitInd .90	4.5	7	16	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
19⅞	8⅛	UniInn .22	1.3	7	89	16½	16	16⅛	—⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.5	5	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1⅞	UnPkMn			170	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅛
40⅛	16	UnRelg 1.20	3.3	6	11	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅜
20½	14½	USFoS 1.58e	7.9		14	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
40⅝	29	USFid 2.40	5.9	5	125	u41	40⅝	41	+⅝
35	23⅝	USGyps 2.40	7.1	5	163	34⅛	34	34	—½
31⅜	22½	USGy pf1.80	5.8		3	31	31	31	—⅛
16⅛	6⅛	USHom .52	3.2	5	803	16½	16	16⅛	
10½	6⅛	USInd .64	6.6	5	231	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
28⅛	12⅝	USLeasg .52	3.1	7	29	17	16⅝	17	+¼
9⅝	4⅛	US Rlty			185	9⅝	9	9⅛	
30½	18⅛	USShoe 1.48	6.8	5	65	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	
28⅛	21½	USSteel 1.60	6.9	5	515	23⅛	23	23⅛	—⅛
37	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.3	18	25	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
50½	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.4	7	847	41	40½	41	+⅛
220½	156⅝	UTch pf 8	4.4		1	180	180	180	+12
140	100	UTch pf7.32	6.7		2	109	108⅛	109	—1
68	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.2		5	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	—⅛
27⅝	24⅝	UTch pf2.55	9.4		563	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
21¼	17⅝	UniTel 1.52	7.4	7	x1847	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
26⅝	22	UniT 2pf1.50	5.8		x14	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
29½	12	Unitrod .50	1.8	11	30	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Univar .56	5.7	6	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	5.1	8	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
55⅝	40	Upiohn 1.52	3.5	9	582	44½	43⅝	44	—⅛
28	17	USLIFE .66	2.4	7	143	27⅜	27	27⅛	—⅛
35⅛	34	USLIF pf3.33	9.8		4	34	34	34	
11½	9	UslifeFd .96a	9.6		16	10	10	10	
19⅜	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.3	10	287	19½	19	19	—⅛
31½	27¼	UtPL pf2.80	9.5		1	29½	29½	29½	
24	20⅜	UtPL pf2.04	9.2		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
		— V—V—V —							
27	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.5	6	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—⅛
30½	14	VSI Cp .60	2.1	16	60	29⅝	29	29	—½
9	4⅛	ValleyIn .40	4.9	18	72	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
15½	10⅛	VanDrn .92	6.4	5	14	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
25⅛	11⅛	Varian .40	1.6	30	324	u25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Varo .40	4.0	9	53	10⅝	10	10⅛	+⅛
30¼	16⅜	Veeco .50	1.7	10	64	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	+⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo			385	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
13⅞	11⅛	VestSe 1.36e	11.		23	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
34	18⅛	Viacom .32	1.0	15	100	33½	33	33⅛	+⅛
15½	12	VaEPw 1.40	11.	8	1632	13	12⅝	12⅝	
85½	72	VaEP pf7.72	10.		z10	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
99⅛	84½	VaEP pf8.84	10.		z600	87	86⅛	87	+½
104⅛	92	VaEP pf9.75	10.		z130	97	97	97	
38⅛	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90	11.		28	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
85	72½	VaE pfJ7.72	9.8		z610	78⅛	78½	78⅛	
29⅛	7⅛	Vornado .60	2.2	43	91	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—¼
15⅛	11⅛	Vulcinc .75	4.8	6	68	u15⅝	15	15⅛	+⅛
37¼	26⅝	VulcnM 1.60	4.8	7	29	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
		— W—W—W —							
41⅛	17½	WUI .80	2.0	13	76	40	40	40	
22½	12	Wabash .50	3.0	5	26	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+½
21	15½	Wachov .76	3.8	8	525	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
7	3½	WachRity			213	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
22	19⅝	WalMrt .30	1.0	14	46	31½	31¼	31⅛	
30⅝	23½	Walgrn 1.40	4.7	6	97	30	29⅞	29⅞	
48	29⅝	WlkrA g1.60a		8	32	38⅝	38	38	
33⅝	21⅜	WallBus .84	3.1	8	7	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	WalMu 1.40	5.5	5	45	26½	25½	25⅛	
35⅝	24⅝	WaltJm 1.80	5.2	6	294	35	34½	34⅛	
38	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	4.3		7	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd		10	177	11½	10½	11⅛	
13⅞	7⅛	Warnaco .20r	1.5	6	326	13	12	13	
37	21¼	WarnS 1.80	5.4	8	48	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
41⅛	32⅛	WrnCom s1	2.7	7	925	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	
30⅝	21½	WarnrL 1.32	5.5	9	1486	24⅛	23⅝	24	
27½	22⅛	WashGs 2.48	8.8	10	32	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
39	22⅛	WashNat 1.40	4.0	8	14	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
45	30⅛	WasN pf2.50	5.9		4	42¼	42	42	
23⅝	20⅝	WshWt 2.08	9.3	7	23	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
37⅝	22⅛	WasteM .70	1.9	13	115	38⅛	35⅝	36	
29⅛	15	WatkinJ .40	1.4	20	18	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos .48	7.8	41	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅞	4⅛	WeanUn .20	3.0	16	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
13⅝	12⅛	Wean pf1.26	9.7		3	13	13	13	
38	10⅞	WebbD .20	1.2	17	165	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
25⅛	22⅛	WeisMk s.80	3.1	9	2	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
33⅞	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	5.3	6	61	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
17⅝	10¼	WelFM 1.30e	7.5	9	31	17⅛	17	17⅛	
51½	44⅛	WPP pf4.50	9.7		z150	47½	46¼	46⅛	
40	31⅛	WPtPe 2.80	8.0	6	27	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
13⅝	8⅛	WstctT u.30			21	12⅝	13½	13⅛	
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL .40	3.5	3	1815	11⅛	11	11⅛	
37	23⅝	WAir pf 2	6.8		107	30	29⅝	29⅝	
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	4.7	7	235	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	
41	30¼	WnCoNA .40	1.0	15	53	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	
60¼	27⅛	WPacIn 1	1.9	6	35	51¾	50½	51⅛	
24⅝	14½	WUnion 1.40	6.7	12	240	21⅛	20⅝	21	
54	42	WnUn pf4.60	9.0		2	51	51	51	
61	47	WnUn pf4.90	8.8		1	55½	55½	55½	
11⅞	9⅝	WUn dpf1.18	11.		14	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
64½	58	WUTI pf 6	11.		1	57	d57	57	
25½	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		1	23½	23½	23½	
24⅝	16	WestgEl .97	4.5	5	1902	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
50½	41½	Wstg pf3.80	8.5		z20	44½	44½	44½	
32⅝	23⅛	Wstvac 1.32	4.1	8	46	32⅛	32	32⅛	
34⅝	23½	Weyerhr 1	3.0	9	904	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	
47⅞	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	5.9		309	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	
40½	26¼	WheelF 1.20	3.5	9	55	34	33½	34	
44¼	29½	WheelF pf2	5.3		1	37½	37½	37½	
24⅝	9	WheelPit		2	43	22⅝	22	22⅛	
58⅝	45	WhelPit pf6	12.		z100	49½	49½	49½	
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	6.4	8	934	22	21⅝	21⅝	
27⅞	16¼	WhitC 1.30	4.7	6	488	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
43½	39½	WhitC pfA 3	7.2		6	41½	41½	41½	
44	37	WhitC pfC 3	7.3		2	41	41	41	
15⅝	5⅛	WhiteMt		3	142	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak .50	3.1	6	409	16⅝	16	16⅛	
19½	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	6.3	5	102	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt .44	4.0	11	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23⅝	14	Williams 1	4.7	17	976	21⅝	21⅛	21½	
13¾	6	WilshrO .14	1.3	37	77	11⅛	11	11	
33⅝	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.4	9	31	31½	31¼	31⅛	
7⅛	2½	Winnbgo		144	189	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅝	9⅛	WinterJ 1	10.	12	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
29½	23⅝	WisEP 2.38	9.4	7	54	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	
106	93	WisE pf8.90	9.8		z100	99	99	99	
93	80½	WisE pf7.75	9.1		z10	85	85	85	
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	8.3	6	72	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
28⅝	25⅝	WisG pf2.55	9.6		8	27	26½	26½	
21⅞	17¼	WiscPL 1.84	9.4	8	9	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
21¼	16¼	WiscPS 1.72	9.2	7	54	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
29¼	18⅛	Witco 1.40	4.8	7	125	29	28⅝	28⅞	
17½	10	WitrR .80	6.1	8	73	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	
13⅝	7½	WolvrW .36	3.3	6	373	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
22⅝	12⅛	Wometc .60	2.7	9	46	22½	21⅞	22⅛	
32⅝	15⅛	WoodPt .48	1.6	15	99	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
32	17⅝	Wolwth 1.60	5.8	6	414	28	27⅝	27⅝	
43	26⅝	Wolw pf2.20	5.6		10	39½	39½	39½	
12⅝	5	WorldAir		6	45	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
76⅝	56⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	3.4	7	5	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	
19⅝	8⅛	Wurlitzr .48	5.5	8	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19	10⅝	Wyleln .80	5.0	8	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10¼	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.0	10	61	10¼	10	10⅛	
7½	3¼	Wyly		15	166	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅛	50	Xerox 2.40	3.6	10	1352	68	67⅝	67⅝	
28⅞	14⅛	XTRA s .52	1.9	5	219	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
37⅛	13⅝	Yates .20	.6	6	11	34	33⅝	33⅝	
17⅝	17⅛	Yates wi			2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
22½	15	ZaleCp 1	4.5	7	313	22⅝	22	22	
21⅝	10¼	Zapata .30b	1.5	15	713	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅝	9¼	ZayreCp		5	122	13⅛	13	13	
18½	12	ZenithR 1	7.6	11	216	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
19½	12½	ZurnInd .80	4.2	8	249	19	18½	18⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.00
Albert Heijn	91.30
Algembank	336.00
Amrobank	72.50
A'Dam Rub	58.50
Fokker	27.30
Heineken	84.10
H.V.A.	54.00
Hoogovens	33.70
K.L.M.	107.80
Nat. Nedder	115.30
Pakhoed	56.00
Philips	24.00
Robeco	169.50
Rolinco	142.00
Rorento	111.00
Royal Dutch	148.00
Unilever	129.00
Van Ommer	213.00
VMF-Stork	50.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,600
GBL (B.lamb)	1,720
Cockerill	448
Electrobel	6,440
GB-Inno-BM	2,590
Hoboken	2,800
Petrofina	5,070
Pft. Gevaert	1,170
Soc. Generale	1,860
Solvay	2,635
Un. Miniere	740

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	45.10
B.A.S.F.	138.00
Bayer	131.00
Commerzbnk	197.10
Cont. Gummi	53.80
Daimler	248.50
Demag	157.50
Deutsche Bnk	269.80
Dresdner Bnk	203.60
Hoechst	130.60
Hoesch	45.60
Karlstadt	253.50
Kaufhof	193.80
K.H.D.	206.00
Lufthansa	92.50
Mannesmann	161.00
Metallgesell.	245.00
Neckermann	147.80
RWE.new	181.80
Schering	245.00
Siemens	257.30
Thyssen	78.00
Varta	176.00
Veba	156.10
Volkswagen	202.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$7.44
Anglo-Am	6.79
Barclays Bnk	4.22
Beecham Gp	1.46
BICC	1.21
Boots	1.87
Bowater	1.65
BAT Ind.	2.81
BOC Int'l	0.70
Brit. Pet.	11.20
Burmah	1.40
Cadbury Sc.	0.57
Chartered	1.38
Courtaulds	0.90
De Beer D	$7.43
Decca Rec	3.70
Distillers	2.21
Dunlop	0.60
E Mus Ind	0.94
GEC	3.82
Free St Ged	93⅛
GKN	2.67
Glaxo Gp	4.40
Gold Fields	2.20
Gt Un St	4.04
Guinness	1.36
Hawker-Sidd	1.78
Hudson Bay	$11⅛
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.51
Imps	0.90½
Marks & Spen.	1.07
Metal Box	2.74
Nichols	0.50
Plessey	1.13
Rand Mines	0.53
Rank Org.	2.12
Royal Dutch	33
R.T.Z.	2.92
Shell	3.18
Thorn (A)	4.44
Tube Invest.	3.30
Union Corp.	$7.85
Vickers	1.61
War L.3½	0.33¾
West Deep	$16¾
West Drief	$48⅝
West Hold	$35
West Min	1.62
Woolworth	0.72½
ZCI	0.11½

Milan

Bastogi	864.00
ERBA	2,660.00
ErcMarelli	302.00
Fiat	2,780.00
Finsider	146.00
Generali	48,490.00
IFI	3,580.00
Italcas	825.00
Italsider	363.00
LaRinas	121.50
Montedis	216.00
Olivetti	1,558.00
Pirelli	1,938.00
Snia Visco	865.00

Paris

Air Liquide	463.00
BSN	696.00
Carrefour	1,620.00
Cim Lafarge	265.00
Cie Boncaire	436.00
CFP	187.80
CGE	353.00
CCF	161.70
Elf-Aquitaine	908.00
Ferodo	370.00
Gen Occident	272.00
Imetal	65.20
L Oreal	655.00
Mach Bull	60.00
Michelin	900.00
Moet Henn	500.00
Moulinex	85.30
Paribas	216.80
PUK	90.20
Penarroya	50.30
Perrier	325.00
Peugeot	295.00
Rh Poulenc	126.60
Sacilor	25.80
St Gobain	120.40
Suez	273.00
Telemecan	720.00
Thomson	210.00
Usinor	13.75

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,325
Buehrle	2,620
B Boveri	1,940
Cib Geiey	1,300
Cr Suisse	2,295
Fisher	715.00
HofRochN	7,675
Nestle	3,600
Sandoz	4,460
Ste B. Suisse	390
Sulzer	2,800
U.B. Suisse	3,290

FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York Industrial Index Fund Prices in US $

Maturity	bid/offer quotes Aug. 23, 14.00 hrs. lt.	Business done last week low-high
Aug. 30	880 886	880-888
Sept 27	880 887	879-888
Oct 25	880-888	878-889

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM
Tel. 211188 Telex 12186

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 22, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
24007	AbitIbl	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
600	Acklands	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
4000	Agnico E	$7¼	6⅞	7	
3700	Agra Ind A	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
30937	Alta Gas A	$24¼	23¾	24⅛	+⅜
275	Alta Nat	$63	62	63	+3
600	Algo Cent	$21½	20½	20⅞	—⅛
1300	Am Bonzo	$20	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
300	Andres W A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
7400	Argus C pr	$10	9⅝	10	+¼
10200	Asbestos	$43	42½	43	+½
9200	Atco A	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
4224	BP Can	$31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+1
10352	Bank N S	$25½	25¼	25¼	+¼
3	Beth Cop	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
400	Block Bros	$9⅝	8⅞	9½	+⅜
11945	Bralor Res	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
1636	Bramalea	$19½	19½	19½	
3770	Brendo M	$21¾	21⅛	21½	+⅛
3550	BCFP	$27¼	26½	27	+½
4010	BC Phone	$17⅝	17¼	17¼	—⅛
3910	Brunswk	$9¼	9⅛	9¼	
3500	Budd Can	$8	8	8	
3595	CAE	$14½	14½	14⅝	+¼
68330	Cad Frv	$20¼	19¾	20⅛	+⅜
2893	Cal Pow A	$45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	—¼
5475	Camflo	$15¼	15	15	—⅛
13271	C Nor West	$14⅞	14½	14⅞	
2580	C Packrs	$28⅝	28	28	—¼
5900	Can Perm	$18¾	18½	18⅝	+⅛
700	Can Trust	$26	25⅞	26	
305	C Tung	$24⅞	24	24⅛	+⅛
2300	Cdn Cel	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
110	CGE	$31	31	31	
15566	Cl Bk Com	$27¾	27⅛	27½	—⅛
2170	Cdn Tire A	$30½	30	30	—⅜
750	C Uities	$19¾	19½	19½	
17	Candel Oil	$43	43	43	+1
600	Cassiar	$12½	12	12⅛	—⅛
8475	Celanese	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
14900	Cherokee	$13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
3	CHUM	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
500	C Holiday I	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	—⅛
62145	Con Distrb	$16	15	15⅞	+⅛
46835	Cons Gas	$25½	25	25½	+⅜
2640	Con Fordy	380	370	375	
3200	Conwest	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
39905	Coseko R	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+⅛
13900	Craigml	$7	6½	6½	—½
300	Crush Intl	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
43790	Cyprus	$16¾	16	16½	—⅛
46015	Czar Res	$13⅝	13⅛	13¼	—⅛
16220	Daon Dev	$19	18⅝	18¾	—¼
100	Daon A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
10475	Denison	$31⅛	30¾	31	—⅜
8500	Dicknsn	$8⅝	8¼	8½	+⅜
15335	D Bridge	$36½	36	36½	+⅜
2630	Dofasco A	$36	35¼	35¼	—1
6620	Dom Store	$19⅝	19	19⅛	+⅛
130	Du Pont A	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
9000	Dylex L A	$12½	12½	12½	—⅜
2200	East Mal	175	175	175	+8
780	Electham A	$5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
2200	Emco	$12⅛	12	12	—⅛
29995	Falcon C	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
7570	Fibrg Nik A	$67½	66	67¼	
300	Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
5960	Francana	$14⅛	13½	13¾	—⅛
100	Fruehauf	$12	12	12	+⅜
1625	G M Res	$5⅝	5⅛	5½	—¼
200	G Distrb A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
500	G Distrb w	262	260	261	—9
20000	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
100	Goodyear	$21½	21½	21½	+½
820	Graff G	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1500	Granduc	145	140	145	+5
7560	GI Oil Sds	$25	24½	24⅞	—⅛
750	GL Forest	$46	45⅞	45⅞	—½
609	Greyhnd	$22½	22¼	22¼	—⅛
500	H Group A	445	440	440	—5
1200	Hard Crp A	300	300	300	—5
4190	Harlequin	$16⅛	15⅞	16	+⅛
18050	Hawker	$16⅛	15⅝	16	—⅛
1217	Hayes D	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅛
2680	H Bay Co	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	—⅛
8470	IAC	$16½	16¼	16⅜	
7266	Indal	$14	13¾	13¾	
133	Indusmin	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
1100	Inglis	$15⅛	15	15⅛	—⅛
4850	Inland Gas	$14	13½	13⅝	+⅛
400	Int Mogul	$7	7	7	+⅛
15280	Inter Pipe	$18⅝	18½	18½	—¼
9900	Ivaco	$19	18½	18½	—½
51985	Jannock	$27¼	27	27¼	
39320	Kaiser Re	$27	26¾	26¾	—⅛
28610	Kam Kotla	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
200	Kelsey H	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
45275	Kerr Add	$10¾	10	10⅛	+⅜
18165	Labatt A	$23⅞	23	23⅜	+¼
100	Lab Min	$42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+¼
7255	Lacana	$5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
450	LOnt Cem	$5	5	5	
1575	LL Lac	400	395	395	+10
100	Lob Co A	425	425	425	+5
800	Lob Co B	430	425	425	+10
1200	MICC	$13½	13½	13½	—⅛
500	Mclan H A	$22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+⅛
19736	MB Ltd	$28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+⅜
100	McGraw H	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	
1175	Molson A	$26⅝	26¼	26¼	+⅛
100	Molson B	$25	25	25	+⅛
9994	Moore	$39½	39¼	39⅜	—⅛
25065	Murphy	$25⅝	23½	25½	+2
1470	Nat Trust	$24	23½	23¾	
210804	Noranda	$18¾	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
91781	Norcen	$26	24⅝	25⅞	+⅛
10650	NTecm B w	$29¼	29	29¼	+½
343	Nowsco W	$42	42	42	+2
36882	Oakwood P	$14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
5450	Ocelot B	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
6537	Oshawa A	$9⅛	9	9	
26805	Page Pet	$18½	17⅞	18½	+⅛
7300	Pamour A	$7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
8710	PanCan P	$56⅝	56¼	56¼	+¼
20	Patino N V	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—1⅛
24450	Pembina	$10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+⅜
5108	Petrolina	$42⅛	42⅛	42½	—½
26450	Peyto Oils	$15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+⅞
3400	Pine Point	$37	36¾	37	+¼
12600	Place G	295	275	294	—5
33332	Placer	$35¼	34¼	34¾	+½
900	Ram	$10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
436	Redpath	$15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
600	Rd Stenhs A	$10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
6904	Reichhold	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
11865	Revnu Prp	189	181	183	—1
13625	Roman	$36	35	36	+1
49901	Sceptre	$8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
500	Scotts A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
29557	Shell Can	$26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	
17935	Sherritt	$12⅛	11⅞	12	—¼
375	Sigma	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅜
10095	Simpsn S A	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
3400	Slater Stl	$17⅛	17½	17⅛	+⅛
4700	Southm	$26⅛	26	26	
250	St Brodcst	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
16380	Stelco A	$29⅞	29½	29⅞	+⅛
11350	Sulpetro B	$15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
300	Talcorp A	$11¼	11	11¼	—⅛
3980	Teck Cor A	$16½	16¼	16½	+⅛
6889	Teck Cor B	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅛
600	Teledyne	$12⅝	12½	12½	
2780	Tex Can	$72⅞	72	72⅝	+⅜
45011	Thom N A	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	
14587	Tor Dm Bk	$25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
2557	Torstar B	$20⅝	20	20⅛	+½
2828	Traders A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
5455	Trns Ml A	$11½	11¼	11⅜	—⅛
7068	TrCan PL	$23½	23	23	—⅜
7629	Turbo Cl B	$15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
53693	UGas A	$12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
22450	Union Oil	$28½	27⅞	28½	+⅜
4955	U Keno	$15	14¼	15	+?
1810	U Siscoe	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—¼
250	Un Carbid	$23¼	23¼	23¼	+½
200	Van Der	$5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
1037	Verst Cor	$24	23⅞	24	+½
2605	Vestgron	$18	17¾	17¾	—⅛
5075	Weldwod	$25	24⅝	25	+¾
5700	West Mine	$6½	6¼	6⅝	
4000	Weston	$24¾	24¼	24¾	+¼
21947	Woodwd A	$25	24⅝	25	+⅜
8050	Yk Bear	$8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛

Total sales 7,547,757 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 22, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
148	Algoma St	$28½	28½	28½	—⅜
3767	Bnk Mont	$25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅜
2440	Con Cml	$13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅜
1842	Con Bath	$14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
1550	Dom TxtA	$14	14	14	—⅛
2400	FCA Int	310	305	310	
5102	Power Co	$14⅞	14	14⅝	+⅜
300	Roll and A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2030	Royal Bk	$45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+½
380	Roy TrstC Co	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
800	Steinbrg A	$26½	26½	26½	+½
100	Trizec	$20½	20½	20½	+½
10680	Utd Asbest	410	360	410	+60
6450	Zellers	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛

Total sales 701,939 shares.

Canadian Indexes

August 23, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	290.40	288.64
Toronto	1,662.00	1,665.20

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 23, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
ContAirLin	510,100	16½	+2½
Squibb Corp	456,500	33⅝	+⅜
Lubrizol	409,300	46⅛	+⅛
IBM s	371,900	69⅝	—⅜
Exxon	362,800	54⅝	+⅛
HandyHar	347,800	24⅛	+1⅞
AmerT&T	304,700	58	—⅛
PubSvc Col	245,300	16	—⅛
UNCRes	243,400	27⅞	+⅜
MinnMM	228,000	55½	—1⅜
Colg Palm	219,700	18⅛	—¼
TandyCp	214,500	27⅛	+½
QuakStOil	203,700	23½	+1
Texaco Inc	201,800	28⅝	
Holiday Inn	199,100	21⅝	—⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	35.71	43.17
Advanced	635	749
Volume Up (in millions)	14.92	20.07
Declined	802	688
Volume Down (in millions)	15.68	13.04
Unchanged	419	457
Total Issues	1,856	1,894
New highs	91	106
New lows	4	6

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	883.45	888.40	877.22	880.38	—5.46
20 Trn	270.40	272.89	268.31	270.35	—0.30
15 Util	109.40	110.18	108.86	109.61	+0.34
65 Stk	314.36	316.53	312.20	313.85	—0.99

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	109.59	108.12	108.63	—0.36
Industrials	121.50	119.86	120.41	0.42
Utilities	53.01	52.35	52.57	—0.26
Finance	13.98	13.80	13.90	+0.02
Transp.	16.54	16.30	16.40	—0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	62.17	61.96	61.96	—0.17
Industrials	68.94	68.65	68.65	—0.20
Transp.	53.48	53.28	53.28	—0.15
Utilities	39.54	39.45	39.45	—0.17
Finance	69.33	69.20	69.32	+0.06

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy Shares	Sales	*Short
August 22	134,103	333,462	1,089
August 21	131,341	348,525	940
August 20	136,627	359,087	783
August 17	112,909	341,762	1,188
August 16	139,214	412,628	997

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DomePetr gs	192,500	36½	—2½
LoewsTh wt	164,800	33	—⅛
DelhiOil	164,400	24½	+2¼
Ozark Air	137,700	7¾	+⅞
HouOilM	136,200	22¾	—⅜
GulfCan g	124,800	61½	+2⅛
ImperOil A	102,700	33⅝	—⅛
Westn Finl	96,700	34⅛	—2⅛
McCull Oil	93,300	7	—¼
GiBos Pet	73,000	14⅛	

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.59	4.72
Advanced	286	300
Volume Up (in millions)	1.85	2.50
Declined	284	276
Volume Down (in millions)	1.98	1.44
Unchanged	255	246
Total Issues	825	822
New highs	N.A.	43
New lows	N.A.	1

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
215.79	214.72	214.87	—0.27

European Gold Markets

August 23, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	309.60	310.05	—0.625
Zurich	310.375	309.375	—0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	327.45	327.09	—0.64

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 23, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11½ - 11⅝	6 11/16 - 6 13/16	1⅛ - 1⅜	14 - 14¼	11⅜ - 11⅝
2 M.	11 11/16 - 11 13/16	6⅝ - 6⅞	1⅜ - 1⅝	14 - 14¼	11⅝ - 12⅛
3 M.	11⅝ - 11⅞	6 13/16 - 6 15/16	1⅞ - 2	14 - 14¼	12⅛ - 12⅜
6 M.	11⅝ - 11⅞	7 1/16 - 7 3/16	2 7/16 - 2 9/16	13⅝ - 14⅛	12 11/16 - 12 15/16
1 Y.	11⅝ - 11⅞	7⅛ - 7¼	2⅞ - 3	13 7/16 - 13 11/16	12⅝ - 12⅞

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 23 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	7⅛	7⅝
AFAProl	8⅝	9⅛
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	5	5⅛
AddisnW	10⅝	11⅜
AdvRoss	5⅛	5½
AdvMicr	38½	39¼
AlexAlex	31⅞	32½
Alicoinc	32⅛	33⅛
AllynB	17⅛	18⅛
AFinCp	29½	30¼
AFurn	5⅞	6⅛
AGreet	13⅝	13⅞
AlalGp	59	60
AMicros	24⅛	24⅝
AWelding	21¼	22¼
Amlerr	3⅛	4⅛
Anodite	8⅝	8⅝
AnheusB	23½	24
AntaCp	8⅛	8⅝
ArdenGp	5	5⅝
ArkWGs	25⅛	26¼
AsdCola	23½	24½
ANGsLt	16⅝	17
BairdCp	7	7½
BangHE	14½	15
BkamRt	18¼	19⅛
BasicRs g	9½	9⅞
BassiFr	19½	20¼
BavisMk	10⅛	10⅝
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	35½	36¼
BibbCo	15½	16
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2	2⅜
BlkHillP	25⅛	26½
Bonanza	3⅜	3⅝
BrookS	37½	39½
BrwTom	24	24½
Buckbee	7	7½
Buckeye	19⅛	19⅞
BurnupS	6⅝	7
CalWtSv	34	35½
ConradH	1½	2
CapSwC	15⅝	16⅛
CapInAir	4⅛	4⅞
CareCp	7	8
CnVtPS	16½	16⅞
ChmLea	34½	36½
ChesUtl	11¼	12
CircleF	6	7
CitzUtA	40	40⅛
CitzUtB	35½	36¼
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	8½	9
ComCIH	27⅛	27⅞
CmlShr	20½	22½
CmwTel	41½	43½
ConPap	59½	60½
Crowld	18	19
CrosTre	25½	25⅞
CultrFed	2⅝	3½
Cycltron	15⅛	16⅝
DanlyM	21½	22½
DiaDes	12¼	12⅝
DaytMal	23½	25½
DeklbAg	29	29⅞
DeLuxC	34	34⅜
DelCanT	12	13
DeweyEl	1½	2½
DiaCrys	29½	30½
DixnCru	34½	36
Docutel	7⅛	7⅞
DollrGn	9⅛	9⅝
Donldsn	23½	24½
DaviDB	20⅝	21½
DunkinD	12½	13
Durlron	16¼	17¼
EatnVnce	6½	7¼
EconLab	22¼	22¾
ElPasEl	10⅝	11½
ElderBe	8	8⅛
EleNucl	9⅝	10⅛
ElModul	5½	6½
EnrDev	14	15
Entwistl	2⅝	3½
EqtOil	45	46
EthanAl	41¼	42
Fabri	11-16	15-16
FidUnLt	69	70
FtBkSys	44	44⅜
FtBostn	19½	20¼
FtEmpS	13¼	14¼
FtWaFin	6⅛	6½
Flicker	13⅞	14⅜
FloatPnt	11¾	12½
FlaWatU	⅛	⅛
ForestO	22	22½
Formigli	2	2⅝
FrankCp	8⅛	8¾
FrankEl	16¼	17
GnRlEst	13	14½
GnReins	92½	94½
GovEFn	13	13¾
GreenM	12⅝	13⅛
GravAdv	37	40
Glfintst	15	16⅛
Gyrodyn	4⅞	5⅛
Hardwke	17	17¾
HraRow	11⅛	11⅜
HarpGp	24½	25⅛
HartfNt	17¾	18¼
HenrdF	25⅛	26
Holobm	2⅛	2⅝
Holtver	15¼	15⅝
HorizRs	1⅜	2⅛
HyattInt	17½	18½
Infroind	4⅞	5⅛
IntelCp	55⅝	56⅝
IntrcEnr	6⅞	7⅛
IntmtGs	14⅝	14⅝
InBkWsh	9⅝	10⅛
IwaSoUt	25⅛	25⅝
JamWP b	7⅞	8½
Jamsby	16½	17¼
JiffyFd	1	1⅜
JoslynM	17	17⅝
KalsSt pt	18⅝	19½
Kalvar	3⅝	4
Kaman	20⅝	21½
KmpAm	9⅝	10¼
KateGrs	5-16	11-16
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	34	35½
Keuffel	16	17
Kimball	16½	17
KingInt	12¼	13¼
KnapeV	17¼	18⅝
Kratos	16¼	17¼
Lancein	22	22⅝
LandRes	3	3½
LaneCo	25¼	26¼
LtdStor	6½	7⅛
LinBcst	49⅝	50
Logetro	10½	11½
MadsGE	15⅝	16⅝
MagellPet	4⅛	4⅜
MajrRt h	1⅛	1⅜
Mallkrt	30⅝	31⅝
MatAsst	20⅝	21⅛
MauiLP	29½	31
McCorm	17⅜	17⅞
McQuay	12¼	13½
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	8	8½
MidlRes	3⅛	3⅝
MidlBks	30	31
Millipr	31¼	32
MissVlG	14¼	15¼
MonlCol	6½	6⅞
MoorePd	22½	24
MoraRes	1½	2⅛
Mostek	38⅛	39⅝
MotchM	39⅝	40⅝
MotClub	5⅛	6
Mueller	26⅝	27⅛
NargCo	24½	26½
NatGOil	16½	17½
NwldRE	15⅛	16⅛
NJNGas	17	17½
NielsnA	24⅛	24⅝
NielsnB	24	24½
NoCarGs	14⅝	15⅛
NaEOil un	75½	77
NwtNGs	14⅛	15⅛
NwstPS	17½	18
Noxell	21⅛	22
OgilvyM	22	22⅝
OhFerro	8⅛	9⅛
OtterTP	22⅝	23½
PCAInt	7⅝	8⅝
PabstB	15	15½
PcGaR	21½	22¼
PauleyP	14⅛	15⅛
PearMf	9⅛	10
PenaEnt	16⅝	17⅛
Patrolit	35½	36½
Pettbon	22	23
PierceSS	9⅛	10½
Pinkrtn	33	34
PlanHIB	25⅛	26
Plastine	1⅛	2⅛
Possis	6½	7⅛
Progrp	⅞	1⅛
PbSvNC	13⅛	13⅝
PuritBen	19	19⅛
PulDCap	10⅛	11½
RopenPr	11⅝	12⅛
Ravchm	95	97
Raymnd	31⅛	32⅛
RecgEq	6⅛	7
RoadEx	28½	29¼
RobbMy	45	47
Roselon	4½	5½
Rouse	15⅛	16
RusStov	16½	17
Sadlier	4	4½
ScanDt	1⅞	2⅛
ScripoH	47½	50½
SelsDell	11⅛	12⅛
Svcmstr	32¼	33¼
Shawmt	38⅛	39⅛
SolidSts	11⅞	12⅝
SCalWtr	14½	15¼
SwElSv	15⅛	16⅛
Standyn	29⅝	30½
StdRegs	28⅛	29⅛
StanHP	25½	26½
SterlSl	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	28	29½
SuperEl	18⅛	18⅝
TIME DC	5½	6
Tampax	31	32
TecumP	69⅝	71½
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiprary	12⅝	13¼
TascoCp	20⅝	21¼
TrnsOcO	19	20
TricoFd	47½	50½
TrimOG	7½	8
TysonFd	8½	9½
UnMcGll	10½	11⅛
USSurg	23⅛	23⅝
USTrck	15½	16
UVaBsh	26½	27
UpPenP	16⅛	17½
ValyGas	12¼	12⅝
VanDus	15⅛	16
Valcro s	11½	11⅞
VideoCp	8⅝	9⅛
VaNBsh	17	17½
WshEnr	16⅛	16⅝
WebbRs	31½	32½
Weldtrn	2⅛	3
WigtnMg	10	11
WellsGo	8⅛	9⅛
WinMtg	4⅞	5⅛
WasrC	32	32⅛
WoodLot	25½	26⅛
WWEnp	7⅛	10⅛
WrightW	4⅛	5
ZionUta	25	26

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 23, 1979 's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	[illegible]
Amsterdam	2.0085	4.4820	109.75 *	47.165 *	0.2458	——	6.852 *	121.135 *	[illegible]
Brussels (a)	29.315	65.3875	16.02	6.8835	3.588 *	14.596	——	17.6925	[illegible]
Frankfurt	1.83	4.0725	——	42.96 *	2.242 x	91.10 *	6.242 *	110.45 *	[illegible]
London (b)	2.2241	——	4.075	9.477	1,821.75	4.4755	65.30	3.6925	[illegible]
Milan	817.55	1,822.00	446.62	191.86	——	406.91	27.875	493.25	[illegible]
New York (c)	——	2.2285	1.8278	4.25805	817.00	2.007	29.30	1.655	[illegible]
Paris	4.2595	9.5005	232.72 *	——	5.2115 x	212.05 *	14.528 *	257.05 *	[illegible]
Zurich	1.6569	3.6887	90.5311 *	38.90075 *	0.2026	82.4994 *	5.65205 *	——	[illegible]
ECU	1.38193	0.619392	2.52934	5.887	1,129.72	2.77546	40.5181	2.28916	[illegible]

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 30.4275 ; Canadian $: 1.16365 ; Danish krone: 5.27[illegible] ; Escudo: 49.254 ; Hong Kong $: 5.111 ; Irish £: 2.061 ; Norw. krone: 5.034 ; Peseta: 64.045 ; Schill. 13.3765 ; Singapore $: 2.1554 ; Swedish krona: 4.2265 ; Yen: 218.80 .

£ Sterling: 1.08225 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, August 23, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91	92
Ashland 7½-82	94⅝	95⅝
Australia 8¼-83	93¼	94¼
Australia 8¾-91	91¼	92¼
Australia 8¼-92	87⅛	88⅛
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90½	91½
Barclays 8½-92	89½	90½
BCHyd. 7⅝-85	89½	90½
Bell Can 7⅝-87	87⅛	88⅛
BFCE 8⅝-83	96	97
Brazil 9⅛-84	93⅛	94⅛
Brit Gas 9-81	97⅛	98⅛
BrokenHill 8-85	90½	91½
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93	94
Cdn Natl R 8⅜-86	90⅜	91⅜
Charbonas 8⅝-81	96⅛	97⅛
CityInvest 8⅜-84	92½	93½
Cons Food 7½-91	86½	87½
Conoco 8-86	93⅛	94
Cutler Ham 8-87	90½	91½
EEC 8¼-82	94½	95½
EEC 7⅝-84	90⅜	91⅜
ECS 8¼-81	97	98
ECS 8⅝-97	88⅝	89⅝
EIB 8¼-83	93⅛	94⅛
EIB 8-84	93⅛	94⅛
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	90½	91½
EMI 9⅛-89	89	90
Ericsson 8½-89	91⅛	92⅛
Esso 8-86 nov	96	97
Eurofima 8½-83	95½	96½
Fiat 8-82	92	93
First Chic 7-88	97½	98½
Gotaverken 8½-87	90	91
Gould 9⅛-83	97	98
GulfWestn 8¼-84	89	91
Hamersley 8½-84	94½	95½
Home Oil 9½-86	96	97
ICI 8¼-87	90½	91¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	96	97
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95½	96½
Kidde W. 8½-85	91¼	92¼
Kockums 8-83	94	95
Manitoba 8⅝-83	96	97
Michelin 9⅛-86	94¼	95¼
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	93⅝	94⅝
Montreal 9¼-83	95½	96½
NCBoard 8-87	89⅛	90⅛
NatWest 9-86	96	97
NBrunswick 9-83	96	97
NBrunswick 8-84	91¼	92¼
NZealand 9¼-82	97½	98½
NZealand 8½-83	95⅛	96⅛
NrgKombk 8½-91	90	91
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	97	98
Occidental 9¼-83	95½	97½
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91¼	92¼
Ontario 9-83	97	98
OntarioHyd 8-87	89⅛	90⅛
ProvSaskat 8⅝-86	93⅛	94⅛
QuebProv 8½-81	95⅛	96⅛
QuebProv 9-83	95⅛	96⅛
Ralston 7½-87	90	91
SaabScania 8½-89	89⅛	90⅛
S.A.S. 8-85	91½	92½
Shell 8-86	92	93
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 8⅝-82	91½	92½
Sflnd 8⅝-88	95⅛	96⅛
Sweden 8¼-87	90½	91½
SwedSCo. 7⅝-82	94	95
TRay 7⅝-87	86½	87½
Textron 7⅝-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	94	95
Transocean 7½-87	89⅛	90⅛
UnOil 7½-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	92½	93½
Vwagen 7⅛-87	87⅛	88⅛
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	88	89
BroadHole 4⅞-87	78⅛	[illegible]
Carnation 4-88	69⅛	[illegible]
Chevron 5-88	168½	[illegible]
Chrysler 4⅞-88	45	[illegible]
Chrysler 5-88	45	[illegible]
Coke Bott. 6⅛-92	86	[illegible]
Cr Suisse 4⅛-91	128	[illegible]
Cummins 6⅛-86	85	[illegible]
DartInd 4⅞-87	77½	[illegible]
EastKodak 4½-88	78	[illegible]
Ford 6-86	88½	[illegible]
Ford 5-88	75	[illegible]
GenElec 4¼-87	78	[illegible]
GenFoods 4⅝-82	98½	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-82	83½	[illegible]
Gillette 4⅝-87	70	[illegible]
GulfWestn 5-86	92	[illegible]
Honeywell 6-86	83½	[illegible]
ICI 6¾-92	92	[illegible]
INA 6-97	98	[illegible]
ISE 6¼-89	82	[illegible]
ITT 4⅞-87	72	[illegible]
Jusco 6-92	100	[illegible]
Komatsu 7¼-90	120	[illegible]
MorganJP 4⅞-87	118	[illegible]
Nabisco 5⅝-88	95	[illegible]
OwensIll 4½-87	107½	[illegible]
PenneyJC 4½-87	71½	[illegible]
RCA 5-88	78½	[illegible]
Revlon 4⅞-83	156½	[illegible]
Revlon 4⅞-87	133½	[illegible]
Sperry 4¼-88	98½	[illegible]
Squibb 4¼-87	78½	[illegible]
Texaco 4½-88	76	[illegible]
Texas 7½-93	88	[illegible]
Tyco 8½-88	115	[illegible]
UnCarb 4⅝-82	91	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4½-87	73½	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4½-88	69½	[illegible]
Xerox 5-88	77½	[illegible]

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	138	140
Beatrice 6⅛-91	101½	103½
Beatrice 4½-92	85½	87½
Beecham 6⅛-92	103	104½
Boots 6⅝-93	103½	105½
Borden 6⅞-91	95	97
Borden 5-92	85	87

Bondtrade Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Previous	[illegible]

Herald Tribune

The international essential.

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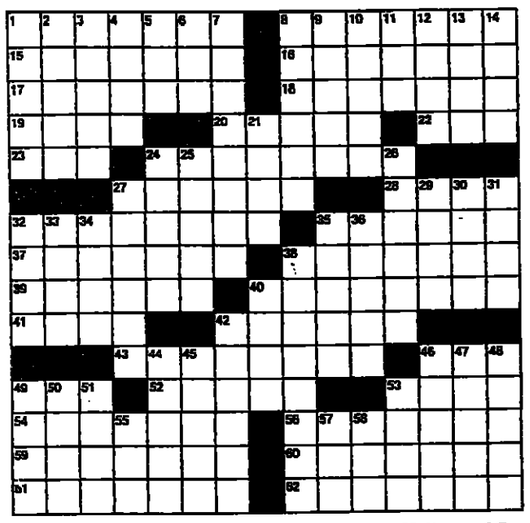
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— Amex-wts —									
AAR	.44		4.0	6	11	11¼	11	11	— ¼
AAV	.25e		6.1	6	11	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
AP5	.44		4.8	7	52	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
ATI					5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
AVC				5	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
AZL				12	50	5⅝	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
AbrdWf	.40b		4.0	4	14	10	10	10	
AcmePr					11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
AcmeU	.30		7.9	16	50	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
ActonCp	.36		2.8	7	28	10¾	10¾	10¾+	⅛
AdamR	.12		.6	15	291	22⅛	20¾	21	—1⅛
AdoboO	.20		.6	30	80	35⅝	35⅜	35½—	⅛
AeroCp				10	44	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
Aerosco					25	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
AffilHsp	.28		4.9	12	4	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
AffilPub	.88		3.4	8	47	23¾	23½	23½+	⅛
AfterSix	.32		5.4	6	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
AlskAir	.30r		4.7	6	85	6¾	6¼	6¼	
AlbaW	.15e		3.9	2	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
Alcolac	.16		1.3	13	437	u14¾	13⅞	14¼+	2⅜
AlesCp	wt				7	27½	27½	27½	
AlpAir	wtO				40	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
AlpAir	pf	3	8.2		1	36	36	36	
AlmrSf	.20e		2.8	8	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Alpharn	1.56		1.1	17	46	13⅜	13½	13⅜—	⅛
Alsmnl	.32e		2.4	2	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
Altec			.16	42	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Alcoa	pf3.75		8.9		250	42	42	42	
Amdhl	.40		1.6	10	108	24¾	24¼	24½—	⅛
AmAgro	.05e		.3	9	7	18¼	17⅞	18¼—	⅛
AmBilt	.12e		1.6	7	59	u13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅜
AmBrd	wt			9		u4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
ASuzPd	.40		3.6	7	24	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
AmCosCp					28	2	2	2	
AGarPd	.36		2.4	6	23	14¾	14	14 —	⅜
Alsrsail	.56e		1.6	3	284	35¾	34¾	35⅜	+ ⅛
AMetA	.48		4.8	7	25	10	10	10 —	⅛
AMtzB	.48		4.8	7	7	10	10	10 —	⅛
AmMfg	1.96t		24.1	15	u72	8¼	7⅞	8⅛+	⅜
AMdBld	s			.16	142	9½	9¼	9¼	
AMotIn	.30		2.2	6	11	13⅝	13¾	13¾—	⅛
AmPatf	2.20		6.1	7	65	36	35¼	36	+1
AScIE	.04e		.5		38	7⅜	7⅜	7¼+	⅛
AmStad	.48		2.7		12	18¼	14¾	14¾—	⅛
AmTec	.50c		5.9	4	20	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
AngloC	.20e		1.7	9	101	18¾	18¼	18¼+	⅛
Anthony	.40		3.5	5	15	11¾	11½	11½—	⅛
ApbTch	.16		1.6	10	28	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
ApldDev				28	127	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
AquiCd	9.42				406	35¾	35	35½+	⅜
Armtn	.12		.8	9	18	15½	15½	15½	
ArmwA	.28		2.8	4	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Arundel	.10a		1.2	5	12	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Asamer	s.30				133	15⅝	15¾	15¾—	⅛
AskinSvt					50	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
Astrex				10	9	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Atalnka	.15e		2.6	7	4	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
Atco	Ind				10	1	15-16	1	
AtlsCM	.05e		1.8	9	114	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
AtlasCp	wt				19	6⅜	6⅛	6½+	⅛
Audiotr	.16		2.7	5	7	6	6	6	
Ausar s	.40		1.7	15	73	24⅜	23½	23½—	1⅜
AutmRad					8	2¾	2⅜	2¾	
AVENIC	.34		4.1	7	35	8⅜	8¼	8¼—	⅜
Avnedl	1.20		7.0	23	4	17½	17½	17½—	½
Aydin				11	19	15¾	15¾	15½	
— B—B—B —									
BRT				2	1½	1½	1½	1½	
Badger	.80		6.7	6	12	12¾	12	12 —	¼
Baldor	.28		.9	13	25	31¾	30⅝	31½+	¼
BaldwS	.32a		4.2		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
BanFd	1.62e		8.0		3	20½	20½	20½	
Bansor	wt				62	2¾	2¼	2¼—	⅛
Bohlstr	g.36		2.9		28	10¾	10½	10½	
Barclay					10	1½	1½	1½	
BarcoCo	.12		2.7	19	14	4¾	4¼	4¼+	⅛
BarnesE					12	65	7	8½	6⅜—	⅛
Barmel	.28		1.8		35	21	19½	19½+	⅛
BarryR	s.16		1.6	11	28	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
BarthS					13	15	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
Bartons					19	22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
BaruchF					31	11	5	5	5	
BasicR					13	3	2	2	2	
BnFSIA	s.40		1.9	5	12	21½	21⅜	21½—	⅛
BeraEnt				11	93	9¾	8¾	9	
BergnB	.24		2.3	7	79	10¾	10¾	10¾+	⅛
BrgB	pf1.15		6.1		43	18⅜	18½	18⅜+	⅛
BernzO					35	2¾	2½	2½—	⅛
Berven					26	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
BethCp					26	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
Beverly	.12e		1.6	10	132	7¾	7	7⅜—	⅛
BicPen	.48		4.1	8	92	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Bickfrd	.05e		2.5	7	12	2	2	2 +	⅛
BigVSps	.24		2.5	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
BinkMf	1b		5.5	6	31	18¼	17¾	18¼+	⅜
Blessng	.54		6.4	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
BodinAp					20	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
BoltBer	.40		2.7		71	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
BoweWll	g.70				202	u28¾	27½	27½—	⅜
Bowmar				28	229	5¾	5	5¼+	⅛
Bowne	.48		2.4	7	5	20½	20¼	20¼—	½
BradfdN	.26		2.3	8	167	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
Branch	.20		4.1	5	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
Brantff	wt				3	11	10¾	10¾—	⅛
Brascan	1a		4.9	6	78	30¾	30¼	30¼—	⅛
BraunE	1.40		5.3	10	2	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
BristBr	.68		2.5	9	9	27¾	27⅜	27⅜—	⅛
BrookaP	.44		1.9	12	17	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
BrooksCo	wt				28	3⅜	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
BrnFA	1.16			3.2	u12	36¼	36	36	+ ⅛
BrnFB	1.16			2.9	12	u40¾	39¾	40	+ ⅛
Buell	.58		4.1	6	9	12¾	12¾	12¾—	⅛
Buildex				5	2	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
Burness					6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Burnsin	.60		4.1	9	97	15¼	14¾	14¾	
— C—C—C —									
CK Pet	.16		1.0	34	318	16	15¾	16 —	⅛
CDI				7	49	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
CHB Fd	.57t		4.6	6	47	9¼	8¾	8¾—	⅛
CMI Cp	.65e		4.2	6	11	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
CRS	.28		2.4	6	38	12⅜	12	12⅜+	⅛
CSE	1.40		6.4	6	5	22	21¾	22	
CWTran	.79e		2.8	6	6	28¾	28¾	28¾+	⅛
CagleA	.85e		.9	3	7	9⅝	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
Caldor	.50		2.5	7	25	20¼	20	20 —	¼
Calcomp					48	30	12½	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
CalPIC	2		4.2	7	10	47¾	47¼	47¾—	⅛
Camco	.30		1.1	12	15	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ⅛
CmpChb	9				117	7⅛	7¼	7¼—	⅛
CdnHmst	g				209	19¾	18⅞	19¼	
CdMarc	g.90				588	u14¾	14¼	14¾+	⅜
CdnMer	g				18	19¾	19¾	19¾—	⅛
CdnOil	g				161	u132	130½	130½—	½
CapitlFd	.20		5.2	5	3	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Caressa	.05e		1.4	8	15	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
Carmat	1.50		5.4	8	242	27¾	27¾	27¾	
CaroEn	s			10	10	23½	22¾	22¾—	⅜
CaroPLpf	5		9.6		230	52¾	52¾	52¾+	1⅛
CarrolDv				7	17	4¾d	4½	4½—	⅛
CastIAM	1b		4.2	5	83	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
CasFd	2.50e		12.		11	21½	21¼	21½+	⅛
Cavitrn	.10e		1.9	79	11	10¾	10¼	10¼—	⅜
CelluCit				5	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
CenSe	.70e		10.		3	6⅞	6¾	6¾+	⅛
CfryFd	.85e		6.	6	6	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
Cenvil	1.20		6.2	6	43	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
Cetec	.12		2.5	9	26	5	4¾	4¾—	⅛
ChampHo					158	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ChartM	s			7	49	u18¾	18¼	18½+	¼
ChrtM	pf.75		11.		2	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
Chmplst	.24		2.5	9	5	9½	9½	9½	
ChiefDr	g s				126	24⅜	24½	24½—	⅛
ChikWrld				6	36	12¾	12¾	12¾—	⅛
ChlHnCp	.30		4.4	4	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
CircleK	1.10		5.3	8	46	21¾	20¾	20¾—	⅛
Citation	.56		5.6	6	14	10¾	10	10 —	⅛
CitBkNJ	2		7.9	5	1	25¼	25¼	25¼+	⅛
CityGas	.92		4.8	8	7	19	19	19 —	⅛
Clabir	.14b		3.5	15	9	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Clarmi	.30e		2.6		1	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
ClarkC	.18e		2.7	6	1	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
Clarostat				6	11	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Clausng	s.88		4.6	9	17	u19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
CohenHat				8	10	3⅝	3¾	3¾+	⅛
Colnv	.16e			32	11	20	5	5	
Colemn	.92		5.1	7	12	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
ColCml				62	111	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
Colwell	.60		2.9	13	6	20¾	20¾	20¾—	⅜
Cominc	s			3	72	41⅛	40¾	40¾	
ComAll	.40		1.8	8	6	22¾	22¾	22¾+	⅛
ComMfl	.60		3.0	7	181	20¾	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
Comdisc					10	54	41⅜	49⅝—	4⅛
ComdrCp					25	21	2¼	2¼	
Compo	s.20		2.2	10	67	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
CompuD					5	16	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
Comptnv					8	22	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
Concrdf					1		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Condec	.30f		2.3		16	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
ConnHm	1.52a			9.3	8	64	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
Conrov	.16		3.4	5	2	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
ConsOG					192	18⅛	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
ConsRef	.60		5.6	8	x7	10¾	10¾	10¾+	⅜
ContMtl				5	15	4½	4½	4½	
ContTel	wt				11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Cookin	.20e		2.7	9	33	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
CookP	.15t				23	131	35	35¾	36 +	½
CoreLb	.28		1.2	19	17	24¾	24¼	24½+	⅜
Cornilus	.80		4.1	9	25	19¾	19½	19¾	
Cramer					6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
CrestOil	s.14			7.41	141	22	19½	19⅝+	⅛
Cromst	1.40		4.0	.5	32	35	34¾	34¾—	⅛
CrossAT	1.28		4.0	10	18	32¾	32	32⅛+	⅛
CwnCP	s.40			3	80	36	35¾	35¾—	⅜
Crownin	s.28		2.9	3	3	7¾	7¼	7¼+	⅛
CrutcR	.36		2.6	27	113	14	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
CrystlO	s			27	119	23¾	22¾	22¾—	⅜
CubicCo	.60		3.4	7	22	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
Curtice	1.10a		5.6	6	22	19¾	19⅝	19½+	⅛
— D—D—D —									
DCL				7	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	
DWG	.29t		9.3	8	25	3⅛	3	3⅛	
DamonC				5	18	3¾	3	3	
Damson					149	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
DataAc	n			.8	37	9¼	8⅝	9 —	⅜
Datapd	.30		1.7	10	69	18⅛	17¾	17¾—	¼
DavMn	.25e		1.9	10	100	13½	12⅝	13½+	⅜
DeRose					38	2	2	2	
Decrotr	.24		8.3	12	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
DelLabs	.68		2.9	15	1	16¾	16¾	16¾—	⅛
DelhiO	.10p			.427	1644	u25⅞	24	24½+	2⅜
Dessitr	s1.40		5.9	.5	1	23¾	23¾	23¾—	⅛
DesignW				38	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
DevCnA				4	23	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛
DevonGp	s			4	21	108	36½	36½+	⅜
Digicon					30	28	5½	5⅝	5¼+	⅛
Dilford	.40		2.7	5	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Diodes					50	13	1⅜	1½	
DomeP	g s				1925	36⅜	36½	36½—	2½
Domtr	g1.80a				254	24⅝	24¾	24¼+	⅜
DoreGas	n			9	380	28⅜	19¾	19¾—	⅜
Downey	s			.5	6	12	12	12 —	⅛
DrFair	.40		5.0	8	4	8	8	8 —	⅛
Dunlop	.88r		5.6	8	30	17-16	17-16	17-16+	1-16
DpixPd	.80		3.8	.5	.25	24¾	23¾	24¾+	⅛
DurTst	.48b		3.7	11	48	13⅛	12¾	13⅛—	⅛
Dynicim					173	402	18⅜	18⅜	
Dyneer	.72		2.8	7	4	25¾	25¾	25¾+	⅛
— E—E—E —									
EAC	.21e		4.2	14	62	5	4⅝	5 +	⅜
*ECO	.24		1.8	12	8	13¾	13½	13¾+	⅛
EarthRes	1		4.5	6	118	22	21¾	22 +	⅜
EdcorE	.24		6.4	7	3	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
Edmos					59	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
EDO	.60		2.7	10	1	22¾	22¾	22¾—	
Ehren	.10a		1.9	10	23	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛

Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7¼	3	ElAudD			4	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝
28½	15½	Electrnx		1	4.2	6	8	23¾	23¾	23¾+1
37	23½	ElecAm	1.40		4.4	6	3	32	31⅝	31¾—
14⅜	12¾	Elsinor		n		22	237	14⅜	13¾	14 —	⅛
9⅞	6⅜	EmrRd				6	46	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
11½	5⅝	EnvrRs		.24	2.1	26	152	u11¾	11¾	11¾+	⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Era		1nd			8	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
19½	11¼	EsnRd		.57e	3.5	.6	2	16½	16¼	16½—	¼
7⅜	2⅜	EtzLav		.20e	2.7	9	16	7½	7½	7½	
21⅜	13	EvansPr		.40	2.8	8	79	14¼	13⅝	14¼+	⅛
8⅞	4½	Exachrd				8	6	4½	4½	4½	
— F—F—F —									
13¾	6⅜	FPA		.40	2.8	3	26	u14¼	13¾	14¼+	½
9½	3⅜	FSF Ind		.12	2.5		22	5	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
12	9⅜	Fabind		s		4	42	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	
3⅜	1	FairMob					41	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	2½	FairmC		.15	3.1	26	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
14	8½	FayDrg		.24b	2.2	8	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
21	14½	FedMort		.30t			10	15	15	15	
19¼	14¾	FedRt		1.36	7.9	19	22	17⅛	17	17⅛	
8⅜	4⅜	FedRse					28	6⅝	7⅜	7½—	⅛
40	18¾	Fehmnl		.25	.6	19	37	40	40	40	
6¾	2⅜	Fidelco					8	19	6	6	
19¾	12¼	FinGen		.60b	2.2	8	34	18½	17⅜	18½+	¼
19¾	14¼	FinSNA		.60b	2.5		18	16½	16¼	16½	
20¾	17⅜	FtCnn		1a		11	4	2	8¾	8¾	
24⅜	17⅜	FtCnn		1c		11	6	2	8¾	8¾	
17⅜	10⅞	FischerP		.12		8.1	7	39	12½	12¾	
21½	15⅜	FitchGE		2		10.	5	3	19¾	19¾	
7¼	3½	Flags					10	18	5¾	5¾	
13¾	3¾	FlanEnt					43	3	4¼	4¼	
29	17⅜	Flashtl		s.16	.6	21	84	27⅝	25	26¾—	
14	7⅞	FlaRck		.22e	1.8	6	21	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	
36½	19¾	FlaWGas		.44	1.1	9	38	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜—	
16½	10⅛	FlaRsts		.40	2.9	6	30	14	13¾	14 +	⅛
7¾	3¾	Holmen		.20	4.7	10	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33⅜	5½	HollyCp				14	69	11⅜	11⅛	11½—	⅛
69⅜	33¾	HmeDA		pf3.38			2	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜+	⅝
38	15	Hormel		1.48	3.9	7	16	38	37⅝	37⅝+	⅜
19¾	6¾	HornMar				24	15	18¾	18¾	18¾—	
13⅜	8½	HosgMl		.60	4.8	2	84	12⅜	12½	12½	
21	15⅜	Hotel		1.85e		9.3	17	18	20¼	20	—
11⅜	5	HousRon		.50b	6.3	5	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
5⅜	3	HoustVl				11	37	3¾	3¾	3¾	
27½	13½	HudOil		.20	3.5	15	1382	22¾	22¾	22¾—	⅜
3¾	1¾	HuffOil		pf1.49	7.5		103	22⅜	22⅜	22½—	⅛
13⅜	8¾	HowelC		.40	1.8	8	16	25½	25	25½+	⅜
5¾	2¼	Howell		.15e	3.1	36	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11⅜	6½	HudsnGn				3	5	9½	9	9	+ ⅛
69	32¾	HudBO		g .2			260	u69⅜	68¾	69¼+	⅜
8½	3¾	HuntH		.20	2.7	8	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
54½	27⅜	HuskyO		s.1			560	u56	54¼	54¾+	¼
— I—I—I —									
6⅜	3½	ICH		.15e	2.5	4	12	6¼	6	6	
13¾	7¾	ICN		.32e	4.1	16	2	12½	12	12¼+	⅛
23¾	12¾	IFS Ind		.28	2.9	7	46	9⅝	9¾	9¾—	⅛
16⅜	8⅜	IMC		.28	2.8	4	9	14⅜	14	14⅜+	⅛
10⅜	7	IRT Pr		.57a	5.6	14	16	10⅛	9¾	10⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅝	ITI				10	48	1	1	1	
8⅜	5⅜	ImpCh		.25e	4.5	7	21	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
18½	3¼	Imperind				4	22	10	9¾	9¾+	⅛
34⅜	17⅛	ImprOil		A pf			1027	33⅝	33¼	33⅜—	⅛
3	1	Infiltrtn					5	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
2½	1	Insilex					10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
26⅝	11¾	Instron		.40	1.9	8	20	22	21⅛	21⅜—	⅜
2	1	InstrSys					21	363	1¾	1¾	
19¾	9⅛	InsSv		pf.25l	1.9		1	13½	13¾	13¾—	
22⅜	5¾	IntegRas				9	78	10⅛	9⅝	10¼+	⅛
14⅜	6	IntChrGs		s.32	.5	15	49	u13⅜	13¾	14¼—	⅛
20⅛	10¾	Intrmk		.28r	1.1	4	38	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
4½	2½	IntFdSvc					8	208	3¼	3¼	
7½	5¾	IntChris		n			8	20	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
3½	1	IntFdSvc		.18	14.		44	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
36⅞	17½	IntGnl		1.40	4.1	5	14	33⅜	33½	33¾—	⅛
8¼	4½	IntPrd		.30	4.4	4	25	7¼	6⅞	6¾—	⅛
2⅜	⅛	IntStrtch					2	1¼	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅜	⅛	Interchat					1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	7⅜	Intrlast		.30	2.7	10	14	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
28⅜	15½	Ionics				13	12	28	27¾	27¾—	¼
34½	17½	IrosBrd		.36	2.1	8	47	17¾	d16⅜	16⅞—	⅜
5½	2⅜	IrvinInd		.18	2.3		1	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
8⅜	6¼	IsraelD		.69e	9.4		10	7⅛	7⅛	7¼+	¼
— J—J—J —									
7¾	4¾	Jaclyn		.40b	7.8	6	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	
17⅜	11	Jacobs		.50b	3.5	8	22	14½	14¾	14⅝—	⅛
11⅜	4½	Jensen		1.50t	27.	5	15	5⅜	5½	5⅜—	⅛
4⅛	2	Jetaro		.80e	1.2	19	63	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅜	Jetronic					7	10	3	3⅜	
11¼	4⅜	JohnPd		.36	6.9	13	9	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
18⅜	2¼	JuniperP					135	9½	8¾	8¾—	¼
— K—K—K —									
8½	3¼	KTelTr		.30e	3.9	48	42	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Kalsin		.25c			3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3⅜

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Refuses to spill the beans
8 Burns the midnight oil
15 Where the jet set lets it all hang out
16 Stuffed oneself
17 Uranium is one
18 Sacking is his "bag"
19 Weight deduction
20 Provoked
22 Dir. from Halle to Leipzig
23 Comport oneself
24 Baa-baa beasts
27 Projecting pipe rim
28 Ultimate
32 Discrepancy
35 Clement one
37 Cupidity
38 Permanent rule
39 Leave at 70, e.g.
40 Dinner accessory
41 U.S.S.R. neighbor
42 Sounded sonorously
43 Throttled
46 Ex-G.I.
49 Scarf
52 Bunyan or Pecos Bill
53 Commiseration
54 Like a certain hairdo
56 Reduced tension or difficulty
59 —— idol
60 Exchange again
61 Catchwords
62 Cuddled

DOWN

1 Chalk
2 Purple flowering shrub
3 Ward off
4 Jester
5 Regard
6 Coffee maker
7 Solitaire game
8 Chemical salt
9 Egg-shaped
10 "Absolutely not!"
11 "—— of Good Feeling"
12 Mahatma
13 Shoshoneans
14 French father
21 Vogue
24 House in Washington, D.C.
25 Carter's first Director of the Budget
26 Chosen or scheduled
27 Supplying with fuel
28 Calla lily
30 Bristle
31 Former weight allowance
32 Diverse: Comb. form
33 Declare
34 New Zealand tree
35 Hackneyed
36 Walked the floor
38 Untidy female
40 Mexican laborer
42 Babbles
44 Rocket-launching stage
45 Come to maturity
46 He wrote "Kalki": 1978
47 Schumann piano piece
48 Cast in the same role continually
49 Old Dodgers
50 Iridescent gem
51 Concerning
53 Forward
55 Peruke
57 Aeronautical eng.
58 City map abbrs.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

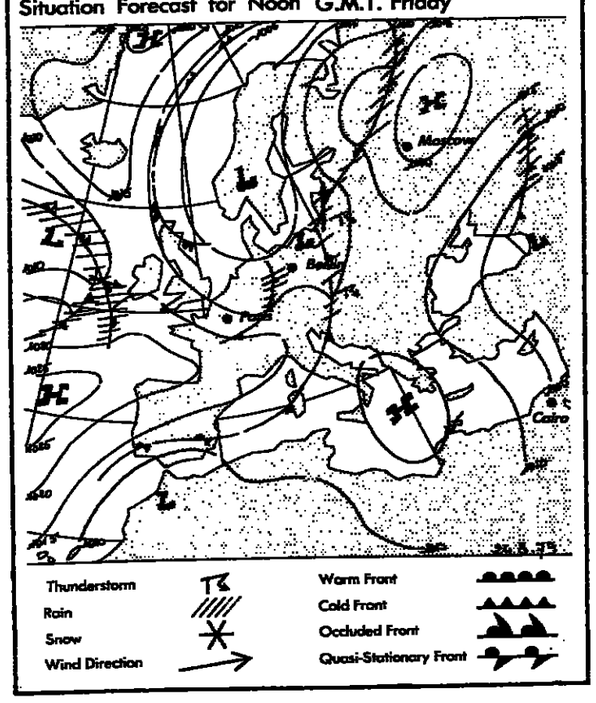
P	R	O	D		H	E	A	D		S	C	R	A	P
H	A	V	E		O	G	L	E		H	O	U	S	E
A	S	E	T		T	O	L	L	B	O	O	T	H	S
S	I	R	O	P	S		A	M	I	R		H	E	T
E	N	S	U	R	E			A	N	T	S			
		T	R	E	A	S	U	R	E	C	H	E	S	T
O	A	R		S	T	E	P		T	H	E	A	I	R
B	R	A	G	S		E	P	I		A	N	S	A	E
O	N	I	O	N	S		E	B	A	N		Y	N	E
L	O	N	D	O	N	B	R	I	D	G	E	S		
			S	T	O	L			R	E	N	T	A	L
A	S	S		I	R	A	N		E	D	I	R	N	E
S	P	E	N	C	E	R	I	A	N			G	E	N	E
P	A	R	E	E		E	L	L	A			M	E	E	K
S	T	E	W	S		D	E	A	L			A	T	E	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Sunny	MADRID	30	86	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy	MIAMI	24	76	Stormy
ANKARA	31	88	Sunny	MILAN	25	77	Cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	Sunny	MONTREAL	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	30	86	Sunny	MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
BELGRADE	26	79	Cloudy	MUNICH	20	68	Overcast
BERLIN	21	70	Cloudy	NEW YORK	26	78	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Showers	NICE	24	75	Sunny
BUCHAREST	25	77	Sunny	OSLO	16	61	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	26	79	Sunny	PARIS	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Sunny	PRAGUE	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Hazy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Sunny	SOFIA	22	72	Hazy
DUBLIN	14	57	Showers	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Overcast	TEHRAN	32	90	Sunny
FLORENCE	28	82	Sunny	TEL AVIV	31	88	Sunny
FRANKFURT	19	66	Cloudy	TOKYO	27	81	Rain
GENEVA	21	70	Showers	TUNIS	34	93	Sunny
HELSINKI	19	66	Sunny	VIENNA	26	79	Sunny
HOUSTON	27	81	Rain	WARSAW	24	75	Hazy
ISTANBUL	19	66	Showers	WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Sunny	ZURICH	18	64	Hazy
LISBON	22	72	Sunny				
LONDON	15	59	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Puerto Rican Bank Asks Robbers To Be Patient on Language Gap

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (UPI) — The largest Puerto Rican bank in the city has begun putting up signs in its windows asking would-be bandits to "please be patient" when announcing a stickup.

A spokesman for the Banco de Ponce said yesterday that the signs are being put up in its 10 branches to avoid confusion during a holdup.

He said that although all of the tellers are bilingual, they may revert to speaking Spanish in "a shocking situation" such as a robbery.

The spokesman said he feared that a bandit could mistake an anxious teller's use of a foreign language as a prearranged tip to bank guards that a robbery is taking place.

"I'm trying to avoid any unnecessary frustrations or incidents," the spokesman said.

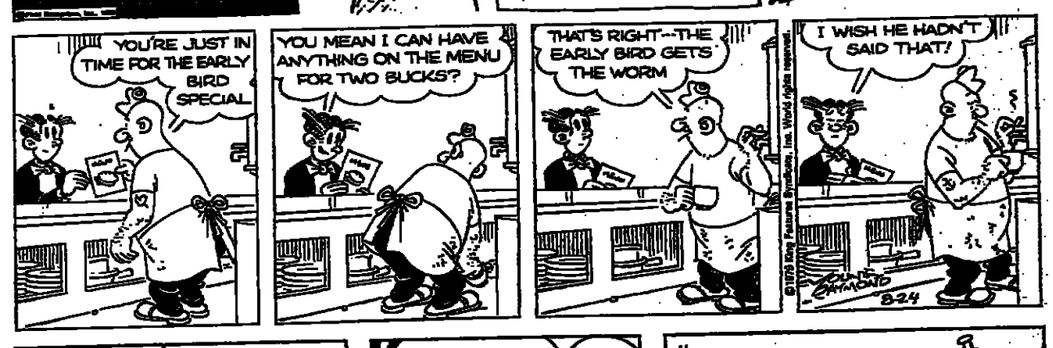
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUDEN

YAILG

DUMPIO

CHOBOR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "□□-□□□!-□□"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TWEAK EXCEL CAUGHT TYRANT
Answer: And this is another thing that makes men mean!—THE LETTER A

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE DROWNING SEASON

Alice Hoffman. Dutton. 212 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Susan Wood

IT IS NOT ENOUGH to say that Alice Hoffman, having published her second novel in two years and still somewhere under 30, is remarkable for such a young writer. She is a remarkable writer, period.

Her first novel, "Property Of," the story of a teenaged girl entrapped in a New York City street gang and in her vision of herself, was praised by one reviewer as "hypnotic . . . almost mythic in its cadences." "The Drowning Season," just as hypnotic and mythic in its language and rhythms, reverberates with situations and characters that suggest ancient myths and European folktales and seems on one level to function as a symbolic, allegorical tale in a modern setting. Yet it is very much a novel about believable and imperfect human beings, as concrete and individualized as the family next door. It is a ghost story about real people who come to haunt the reader's imagination.

Its chief protagonists are the two Esthers: Esther the White, cold and blond and elegant, the matriarch who rules over the family's self-enclosed world of a Long Island compound; and her 18-year-old granddaughter Esther the Black, brown-skinned and black-haired and wiry, as seemingly passionate and hot-blooded as her grandmother is seemingly unfeeling and aloof. They are women fated to clash.

Even the granddaughter's name is a kind of curse, a harbinger of war. Esther the White's son Phillip, known to the fishermen and townspeople as "the Drowned Man," an omen of ill-luck because he tries to drown himself every July and August (hence the book's title), deliberately chose his daughter's name as a slap in the face to his mother, who never loved him. " 'I wanted to steal from you,' " he says, "to turn you into a ghost.' " Even Jews who have lost their religion, as these have, know that a child is always named for the dead.

The story's plot turns on both women's attempts to escape curse. Esther the Black wa flee her grandmother's domination, to escape the world of the compound for world that seems to offer the bilities of love, and to save ther from what she sees bewitchment. Esther the Wh alizing that she is dying, flee, too; to find a way to night to sleep." In an eerie, conversation with Phillip, mother and son acknowle fates and confess their faili old woman discovers the redemption.

To give the particulars b the novel is resolved wo unfair, except to say that scene finds Esther the Whit telling her granddaughter of her life. "From a distanc closing sentence reads, "I have been nearly impossible shadows in the pale morning tell the two women apart."

If "The Drowning Season" fault, it is that it tries to co much: too many character many situations. A subplot ing Esther the Black's relati to the son of the family acros a rock musician, never quite true, for example; yet Esth White's relationship with her chauffeur, seems abr necessary. Complicating the dense texture are a series of backs to Esther the White's containing some of the mos site writing in this beautiful ten book.

"We tell ourselves stories der to live," begins Joan D new collection of essays White Album." In these the narrative of life seems breaking down, "The Dro Season" testifies to the re powers of love; fulfilling promise, it sheds a little light darkness.

Susan Wood is a staff wri The Washington Post Magazi ©The Washington Post

GOOD RIDDANCE

By Barbara Abercrombie. Harper & Row. 245 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Carolyn Banks

REMEMBER WHEN "anomie" — an aimless, isolated, amoral state of being — was the big sociological buzzword? Barbara Abercrombie revives and dramatizes that concept here, introducing us to Alix Kirkwood, newly divorced from a husband who says things like, "Lower your voice," and who "seemed to have adjusted more easily to divorce than to the loss of his Mercedes."

Alix, 36, is bright and funny and likeable. But no matter. In a world of women trained to please their men, she is without a man and therefore without purpose. It doesn't help when she visits her mother, who consoles her with: "You are not ill equipped for life, Alix. You are wonderfully equipped to be a wife." Alix is in limbo, her days "defined only by sunrise and sunset; and the fact that on Saturdays Juanita cleaned, Thursdays the pool was cleaned, and the gardener came on Friday. House. Pool. Yard. Her life."

Then something happens. And the black comedy that is "Good Riddance" gets fully underway.

Alix is invited to a neighbor's dinner party ("I have a man for you!"), and there he is, Warren Sullivan, off-season tan and all. She's too perceptive to fall for him ("The thought of a grown man standing in a bathroom under a sun lamp in order to look younger and more attractive made her feel so depressed she was afraid she might cry."). But she is also too passive, too polite. ("His hand was on her thigh, nothing overtly aggressive, just a rather pale, heavy hand on her thigh. She stared at it as though it were a separate object, an ashtray or a book someone had misplaced, and wondered what would be the most graceful way to dispose of it. Finally she patted it and rose.")

Warren Sullivan walks her to her door, weasels his way into her home. And when she resists his advances, he strikes her, tears clothes, rapes her and leaves.

The decision which follows Alix's making (her eventual making, too, but so what?): She Warren Sullivan.

So far so good. We are on her side. We are delighted the New! Improved! way mitted Alix is able to deal ple and with circumstance chuckle as she wheels her down the supermarket aisle ing up on Cloroxx and toilet and fresh fruit and ponder the while, how to dispose van's body. We are still roo her when Sullivan later com on the rape: "You wanted fact, we can't wait to have that trigger.

But "Good Riddance" plenty here and almost loses ren Sullivan's moment of re he will pay for his crime short, so we don't get any real comeuppance. Simila murder is so bloody and the diate aftermath so bizarr comedic aspect is nearly become uneasy about the have built with Alix Kirkwo only barely hang in there through the post-murder page

We do hang in, though, and is because Barbara Aberc has made us care about much. And by the time Alix "Ciao, Warren," and dumps mains — 30 pages later crombie has us and her book in hand again, resuming with fine sense of timing and detail

But make no mistake. Riddance" is funny, yes, but not merely funny. It deals — through its characters — with vital women's "Good Riddance" is always el, never an essay.

Carolyn Banks is the aut "Mr. Right" and reviewed this for The Washington Post. ©The Washington Post

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South arrived in two spades, as shown in the diagramed deal, after overcalling one spade. West's double was negative, indicating heart length, and North made a "negative redouble." This modern device, now popular with the experts, promises a top honor in partner's suit. Conversely, a raise to two spades would deny a top honor.

NORTH
♠K92
♡A864
♢632
♣A86

WEST (D)
♠Q54
♡Q10952
♢J7
♣K75

EAST
♠103
♡K3
♢AKQ98
♣10943

SOUTH
♠AJ876
♡J7
♢1054
♣QJ2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1♡	1♠
Dbl.	Redbl.	3♠	Pass
Pass	4♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart nine.

West led the heart nine, was ducked in dummy. Ea with the king, cashed his thr mond winners and reverse hearts. South won in dummy ruffed a heart, leaving this s tion:

NORTH
♠K92
♡8
♢—
♣A86

WEST
♠Q54
♡10
♢—
♣K75

EAST
♠103
♡—
♢8
♣10943

SOUTH
♠AJ87
♡—
♢QJ2

The club queen was le West ducked. South crossed club ace, ruffed another hea exited with his last club. West to lead from his spade at the 11th trick. Covering queen would not have helpe East would have been end similarly after winning the round of clubs on the 10th tr

هكذا من الأصل

Leonard Goes to Bat 3 Times in a Row

Mets Win Replay, Then Bow to Astros

W YORK, Aug. 23 (UPI) — New York Mets officially ...d down Tuesday's 5-0 victory the Houston Astros yesterday, then ran into J.R. Richard in ...egularly scheduled game and 1-1.

...e Mets went home Tuesday thinking they'd beaten the ...s, but yesterday National ...e President Charles Feeney ...ed the final out of the game ...yed.

...uston Manager Bill Virdon ...sted the game after a series of ...s enabled Jeff Leonard to go ...three times in a row. The ...led with two outs in the ninth ...ard was apparently retired on ... But umpire Frank Pulli ruled ...time had been called before ...tch and sent Leonard back to ...ate. He singled.

...n it was discovered that Met ...baseman Ed Kranepool had ...eturned to the field by the ...Leonard hit the ball. The um... ruled the hit void and ordered ...ard to bat a third time. He ...out.

...ney upheld Virdon's protest ...rdered the last out replayed. ...ard, credited with a single, ...ent to first base; Jose Cruz ...ded out, officially ending the ...

...n Richard (13-12) mowed the Mets on seven hits in the ...rly scheduled game, striking out 10 to push his total to 232, tops *in the majors.*

Pirates 8, Giants 6

In Pittsburgh, Tim Foli's two-run single with two out in the eighth lifted Pittsburgh to an 8-6 victory over San Francisco.

Braves 4, Phillies 3

In Philadelphia, Gary Mathews drove in two runs and Gene Garber got his 22nd save as Atlanta defeated Philadelphia, 4-3, sweeping a three-game series.

Reds 7, Expos 2

In Cincinnati, Johnny Bench became the Reds' all-time home run leader with a three-run, fourth inning homer that paced Cincinnati to a 7-2 victory over Montreal. It was Bench's 15th home run of the season and the 325th of his career, one more than Frank Robinson.

Dodgers 7, Cubs 2

In Chicago, Ron Cey drove in three runs with a bases-loaded triple and Joe Ferguson sent across two more with a home run and run-scoring double to lead Los Angeles *to a 7-2 victory over Chicago.*

Cardinals 8, Padres 5

In St. Louis, Ted Simmons hit a home run to highlight a five-run first inning and rookie John Fulgham scattered 13 hits, giving St. Louis an 8-5 triumph over San Diego.

Red Sox 9, Twins 4

In the American League, in Bloomington, Minn., Bob Stanley won *his first game since the All-Star* break as Boston defeated Minnesota, 9-4, in a game shortened by rain to eight innings. The victory pulled Boston within 4½ games of idle Baltimore.

White Sox 4, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Chet Lemon, who walked out on his team Tuesday, returned to single home Lamar Johnson with the winning run in the eighth inning *and give* Chicago a 4-3 victory over Milwaukee. Lemon, who was fined a day's pay in a dispute over extra batting practice, lined a single to left to score Johnson, who had doubled with one out.

Mariners 6, Blue Jays 3

In Seattle, Larry Cox and Ruppert Jones hit two-run homers to back Rick Honeycutt's five-hitter as Seattle won its fourth straight, 6-3, over Toronto.

Indians 13, Angels 3

In Anaheim, Calif., Rick Manning, Mike Hargrove, Toby Harrah and Bobby Bonds each had three hits to back the five-hit pitching of Dan Spillner, lifting Cleveland to a 13-3 rout of Nolan Ryan and California.

Tigers 3, A's 1

In Oakland, Alan Trammel hit a *two-run homer in the first inning* and Milt Wilcox and Aurelio Lopez combined on an eight-hitter to give Detroit a 3-1 triumph over Oakland.

Royals 3, Yankees 1

In Kansas City, Mo., George Brett drove in two runs to back the five-hit pitching of lefthander Larry *Gura and led Kansas City to a 3-1* triumph over New York.



United Press International

Phils' catcher Doug Rader flips as Atlanta's Jerry Royster slides home safely Wednesday night on a single by Gary Matthews.

Knight's Resignation Refused

Puerto Rican Court Sentences U.S. Coach

From Agency Dispatches

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 23 — A Puerto Rican judge has given Indiana University basketball coach Bobby Knight until Monday to come here and appeal for a suspension of a six-month sentence and $500 fine handed down in absentia yesterday for slugging a local policeman. The incident occurred last month while Knight was coaching the U.S. team at the Pan American games.

Knight told an Indianapolis newspaper he would never go back to Puerto Rico and offered to resign his post at the school.

University officials said Knight's offer would not be accepted.

Judge Rurico Rivera found Knight guilty of aggravated assault. A spokesman for the Puerto Rican *Justice* Department declined to comment on whether the government might try to extradite Knight.

An aide to Indiana Gov. Otis Bowen said the governor "has indicated . . . he would not be willing to allow Bobby Knight to be extradited."

The plaintiff, policeman Jose Silva, 32, pursued the case as an individual citizen after the government and police department withdrew support. He told the court he was *attacked by Knight at a San Juan* high school gymnasium where the U.S. team was practicing. Silva was off-duty from his police job and was working as a guard.

He testified that Knight, upset at the chattering of a Brazilian women basketball team that came into the gym, came over to him and demanded, "Get those dirty whores *out of here." After words between* the two of them, Silva said, Knight hit him on the jaw.

According to the Indianapolis Star, Knight said "the cop was *lying." In his account,* Knight has said the policeman poked his finger in the coach's eye and that he brushed Silva's face while pushing his arm away.

Knight was adamant about not returning to Puerto Rico. "My Puerto Rican attorneys wanted me to plead guilty. I told them to stick it. There was no way I was going to plead guilty for something I didn't do just to get it over with. It would be *a mockery.* . . . here is no way under any circumstances I would ever go to Puerto Rico." Knight said.

"In my thinking, there was no way there *was any chance to win.* We filed charges and the D.A. wouldn't listen.

"I thought the only chance was to get it over with and get into this extradition thing. Anybody involved [in the process of extradition] who takes the time to read the statements of our players and coaches and the two Colombians [who also viewed the incident] couldn't believe the validity of this garbage.

"There is no question in my mind that if I had gone to Puerto Rico I would be in jail. The sentence would be exactly the same.

Support From USOC

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 23 (UPI) — The U.S. Olympic Committee says it believes in Bobby Knight's innocence and will support him fully if he decides to appeal his conviction for striking a Puerto Rican policeman.

Don Miller, USOC *executive* director, criticized the conviction and urged an appeal. Miller called the conviction "blatant, outrageous and unwarranted — a direct slap at Knight, the *USOC* and the *United* States of America."

Press of the Press Sends Track Superstar Coe Running

By Michael Coleman

LONDON, Aug. 23 (NYT) — Sebastian Coe, *Britain's overnight* track superstar, is on the run again. But this time, in the aftermath of his third world-record run in 41 days, he has dashed into hiding with *friends somewhere in the* south of England to elude the British media.

The third world record, in the 1,500-meter run, which he set in *Zurich's Letzigrund Stadium laast* week, has turned Coe into the country's richest sporting asset in years.

Nobody before Coe had been the fastest man over 800 meters, 1,500 meters and the mile at the same time. The good-natured, mild-mannered Coe, who moves as gracefully as a colt while making the rest of the competition look second-rate, now claims that distinc*tion. But his premature coronation* by the British media as "Mr. Gold" for the Moscow Olympics may well prove a burden too onerous for his slight frame.

Before July 5, when *he* set the world 800-meter record in Oslo, Coe was merely a recent 22-year-old college graduate planning to go to graduate school. He wasn't even Britain's best miler, though he would become the world's best 12 *days later.*

Focal Point

Because Coe has become a focal point of British sport, the most asked question seems to be which distance will he tackle at the Moscow Olympics. The 800 meters, the 1,500 — maybe even the 5,000?

"It all depends on the weather in England," *said* Coe. "We had snow and ice for six solid weeks last winter, and I couldn't get the car out of the garage." So in January and February "I'll try to join the Finns in their training camp in Spain," he said, "but if I'm losing out on my speed work because of the ice-up, then I may go for the 5,000 meters."

But he and his father Peter put their heads together five years ago and *reached a milestone decision:* If he were ever to attain his full capabilities as 1,500 man or miler or at longer distances, his basic speed would have to improve drastically.

The elder Coe, never a runner himself, was a club racing cyclist and from that sport is aware of the value of the sudden breakaway sprint that catches opponents on the wrong wheel. Track cyclists perfect that tactic, but runners rarely do.

Certainly there are many middle-distance men who are as fast as Coe. But what matters is *where* the sprint is released. A runner able to *switch into overdrive anywhere in a* raee can exert a paralyzing effect on opponents.

To acquire the leg speed, father and son decided on a radical change in training. "Many people believe that to get results, you must run 75, 85 or even 100 miles a week," Coe said. "That's all wrong. For me only one thing counts: speed, speed, speed."

The most mileage in a week for Coe was to be about 53 miles, with the longest run being about 11. Coe says he thinks that his 800-meter series training will make it easy for him to move into world-class com*petition for the 5,000-meter run.*

The speed plan brought positive results after it was implemented a few years ago. In August, 1976, he cut three seconds off his best 800-*meter time, running* the distance in 1 minute 47.7 seconds.

Three weeks later he met Filbert Bayi and others in a strong mile field in London. Coe's seventh-place finish was unimportant considering he was only 19 years old and clocked 3:58.4.

Sic Transition

But the transition from a promising miler to an 800-meter indoor star was taking shape. Runs of 1:47.6 in West Germany 1:47.5 in England were followed shortly by a 1:46.5, which won the European indoor title in San Sebastian, Spain.

The summer of 1977 was disappointing, but he rounded the year *off with a mile victory over Bayi* in London, recording his best time, a 3:57.7, and losing to Mike Boit by a meter or so in an 800 — but his time of 1:45 was the fastest by a European that year.

He and his father decided to continue concentrating on the 800 last year. A fortnight before the *European championships in Prague, he* tried a 50.6-second opening lap in a race at Brussels. It worked, and he set a United Kingdom record of 1:44.3; by the end of the season he'd lowered it to 1:44.

He had a good winter and even ventured on the indoors, taking the national 3,000-meter title in 7:59.8, and as this summer progressed, he showed the speed was there as well as stamina. He found he could fire in laps of close to 50 seconds at the beginning and end of races, and *launched himself on his record-gathering 41-day spree with confi*dence.

It was a David toppling Goliaths as the Coe took records from the broad-chested Alberto Juantorena *in the 800 (Coe ran a 1:42.4 to the* Cuban's 1:43.4), the strong-legged John Walker in the mile (3:49 to 3:49.4) and the indefatigable Bayi in the 1,500 (3:32.1 to 3:32.2).

*Coe took a 10-day vacation in It*aly after the records and European Cup competition in Turin, where he won the 800. He had set enough records to satisfy him, but the Swiss media could not refrain from hoping for another record for its *meet in Zurich.*

Coe, who just wanted a fast time to keep sharp, was met by representatives from 17 television companies and about 150 journalists, *all of whom* wanted to talk about a potential record. The talk obviously had an effect.

So did the Swiss crowd — 27,000 packed into a soccer stadium — which provided the final incentive by greeting him loudly at the intro*ductions and picking up the chant* "Coe. . .Coe. . .Coe" from start to finish of the race.

The gentle and seemingly unspoiled graduate of the Loughborough University *will* have to wait to pursue a future in marketing. He has to try harder to avoid promoters; he turned them down for the World Cup II in Montreal but may enter a 10,000-meter run in Brussels on Sept. 5. He is taking a *year off from studies to train, but* his life is not totally involved in track.

A candidate for the Member or the Order of the British Empire, *Coe is trying to keep himself* on the right track.

"*It's easy to take it much too* seriously" he said. "I'm totally committed to my performance and training. But there has to be something else in life. I won't be making *a profession out of athletics. I don't* want to get involved in all that razzamatazz."

Michael Coleman is a staff writer for The Times of London.

Crystal Palace Meet?

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP) — The organizers of next Monday's Crystal Palace meet want Sebastian Coe — badly. *Britain* wants Coe to run in the second leg of the 4x400 meter relay against Poland and Switzerland. The 400 meters really is not his event, but word of his appearance would swell attendance to sellout proportions.

"He said he would be available for the Crystal Palace meet." said Andy Norman, secretary of the British men's track and field team, who spoke to Coe about competing in the meet. In a conversation be*fore last week's meet at Zurich,* where he shattered the world 1,500-meter mark, Coe had said he would compete.

"But of course at that time nobody knew what was going to happen at Zurich." Norman added. "We have been unable to contact him since for his final confirmation."



United Press International

Sebastian Coe after claiming his third world record in 41 days.

...ouston's Baseball Rebels ...ave Cause to Look Ahead

By Joseph Durso

...YORK, Aug. 23 (NYT) — ...good time for the Houston ..., who may be the biggest ...e of the season, to remember ...l Paige's words of wisdom: ...look back, somebody might ...ing on you."

...ebody is — namely the Cin... Reds, who are within a ...nd a half of catching the As... the National League's West... vision. Still, thanks to rebels ...e Astros, it is entirely possi... at last year's four division ...s, who also were winners the ...fore last, won't make it this ...done of them — the Yankees ...oyals, Dodgers and Phillies ...close as second.

...'s why it would be too bad if ...ds muscled aside the Astros, ...oined the major leagues 17 ...ago with the Mets and have ...won a thing.

...don't own many famous ...; they even were sold in ...son while occupying first ...But they have been resurrect... ing the last four years by a ...of Yanks in Texas — Tal ...the president and general ...er, and Bill Virdon, the field manager. And there they are in first.

"This club has character," Smith said. "We lost 12 of 13 games around the all-star break. But nobody panicked. Look: Decisions made *in times of* panic bring a chaotic situation."

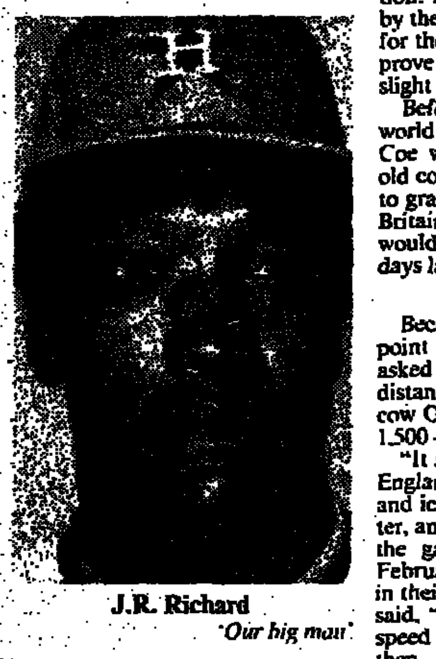
Talbot Smith, 45, speaks like that — positively, precisely. He has the manner of a colonel and the mind of a computer. He has worked for the Reds, Astros, Yankees and Astros again, and *is* on the threshhold of completing one of the best rebuilding jobs in baseball memory.

Of 1975, the year he came back to Houston, Smith recalls, "They finished last that year, 43½ games out of first. They drew 850,000. I guess there was no place to go but up. This year we'll go 1.8 million or even 2 if the race goes down to the wire. We have 25 guys who keep the ball in play."

Revivalist

To revive the Astros, the first thing Smith did in 1975 was to hire Virdon, whom the Yankees graciously had dropped to make room for Billy Martin. That was two weeks after Smith had left the Yankees, and they have been together since — playing racquet ball and tennis, jogging, cleaning house.

That's the second thing Smith did: He traded or unloaded all but six of the Astros of 1975. The only ones who stayed were Cesar Cedeno, Enos Cabell, Jose Cruz, J.R. Richard, Ken Forsch and Joe Niekro.



J.R. Richard

'Our big man'

"We had a lot of good players," Smith *said,* "but they didn't quite add up to a good team, and the club had lost credibility with the fans."

Smith showed his touch early. In his first deal, he traded two minor leaguers to the Reds for a minor-league pitcher named Joaquin Andujar, who twice has become an all-star.

Smith kept acquiring unknown young guys — Dennis Walling, *now the team's chief pinch-hitter;* Julio Gonzalez, a three-position man; Alan Ashby, the catcher; Craig Reynolds, the shortstop; Randy Niemann, who this year shut out the Reds and *Phillies;* and Jeff Leonard, a rookie outfielder who sprints and hits and catches the ball.

"We were trying to get speed, pitching and defense," said Smith. "In the Astrodome, you can't go *for home runs — it's 340 feet down* the foul lines.

"We had three of the eight pitchers on the league's all-star team last month — Andujar, Joe Niekro and *Joe Sambito, who didn't allow an* earned run in relief for a month and a half. Our big man, J.R. Richard, who struck out 303 batters last year, is the most intimidating pitcher in the game."

The Astros, whose age average is 26, are the youngest team in the league. Now those young ballplayers will have to show Tal Smith and Bill Virdon some of that "character." Don't look back, boys — somebody may be . . .

...ajor League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 325 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
	118	435	99	151	.347
	122	490	94	164	.335
	123	513	95	171	.333
...ML	112	386	67	128	.332
	116	428	65	141	.329
...al	114	396	68	130	.328
...la	109	325	62	106	.326
	111	411	72	133	.324
...Minn	122	455	68	145	.319
...exas	105	385	64	121	.314

Home Runs
...36; Rice, Bos, 29; Singleton, Balt, 31; ...ML 31; Baylor, Calif, 28.

RBIs
...lif, 116; Lynn, Bos, 106; Rice, Bos, 102; Balt, 94; Thomas, Mil, 91.

Pitching (12 decisions)
...NY, 18-2, .833; Zahn, Minn, 10-3, .769; ...s, 9-3, .750; Eckersley, Bos, 16-6, .727; ...16-6, .727; Caldwell, Mil, 13-5, .722; ...l, 10-4, .714; Kern, Texas, 10-4, .714.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 325 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
StL	124	475	91	164	.345
StL	118	511	84	167	.327
	92	348	49	112	.318
	118	432	51	137	.317
...a	127	480	76	152	.317
	96	326	48	103	.316
...Atl	127	519	83	164	.316
	95	380	61	120	.316
	126	516	75	162	.314
	127	481	48	148	.308

Home Runs
...Chi, 40; Schmidt, Phila, 39; Winfield, ...rk, SF, 26; Horner, Atl, 25; Matthews, ...es, LA, 25.

RBIs
...Chi, 94; Winfield, SD, 93; Schmidt, Phi... ...nandz, StL, 86; Clark, SF, 86.

Pitching (12 decisions)
...L, 18-5, .783; Romo, Pitts, 10-3, .769; ...s, 9-3, .750; LaCoss, Cin, 14-5, .737; ...Pitts, 10-4, .714; J.Niekro, Hous, 17-7, ...r, Cin, 12-5, .706; Schatzedr, Mont, 9-4, ...

Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 022 501 300—13 18 1
California 001 000 002— 3 5 0
Spillner and Hassey; Ryan, Botling (4), Barlow (6) and Downing, Donohue (7). W—Spillner, 8-3. L—Ryan, 13-9. HRs—California, Miller (2), Aikens (19).

Detroit 200 100 000—3 7 3
Oakland 001 000 000—1 8 1
Wilcox, Lopez (8) and Wockenfuss; McCatty and Essian. W—Wilcox, 11-6. L—McCatty, 8-8. HR—Detroit, Trammell (3).

New York 000 000 001—1 5 0
Kansas City 100 100 10x—3 9 0
Beattie, Kaat (7), Davis (8) and Guidan, Narron (8); Gura and Porter. W—Gura, 9-9. L—Beattie, 3-5.

Chicago 003 000 010—4 11 1
Milwaukee 001 011 000—3 8 1
Baumgarten, Farmer (6) and Mayo; Haas, Augustine (8) and Moore. W—Farmer, 3-4. L—Haas, 8-8. HR—Milwaukee, Thomas (31).

Boston 300 000 24—9 12 1
Minnesota 200 000 02—4 7 1
(8 innings, rain shortened)
Stanley, Drago (8) and Allenson; Goltz, Redfern (8), D.Jackson (9) and Wynegar. W—Stanley, 12-9. L—Goltz, 11-9. HR—Minnesota, Landreaux (9).

Toronto 102 000 010—3 5 2
Seattle 000 301 20x—6 12 0
Stieb, Todd (7) and Davis; Honeycutt and Cox. W—Honeycutt, 9-9. L—Stieb, 5-4. HRs—Toronto, Velez (14), Bailor (1). Seattle, Cox (4), R.Jones (20).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 010 000 003—4 8 2
New York 000 000 001—1 7 0
Richard and Ashby; Kobel, Allen (8), Hausler (9) and Hodges. W—Richard, 13-12. L—Kobel, 5-7. HR—Houston, J.Cruz (7).

San Francisco 020 201 100—6 10 0
Pittsburgh 040 000 22x—8 9 2
Whitson, Griffin (5), Minton (6), Lavelle (8) and Littlejohn; Bibby, D.Robinson (5), Romo (7), Tekulve (8) and Ott. W—Tekulve, 8-4. L—Lavelle, 7-8. HRs—San Francisco, D.Evans (17), Clark (26).

Los Angeles 200 100 400—7 9 0
Chicago 011 000 000—2 8 2
Hough, Castillo (7) and Ferguson; Krukow, Tidrow (7), Caudill (9) and Foote. W—Hough, 4-4. L—Krukow, 9-9. HRs—Los Angeles, Ferguson (16). Chicago, Kingman (40).

Atlanta 100 120 000—4 9 0
Philadelphia 001 000 002—3 4 1
Solomon, J.McLaughlin (7), Garber (9) and Nolan; Christenson, Eastwick (5), Saucier (6), Bird (7), Reed (9) and Boone. W—Solomon, 5-10. L—Christenson, 4-8. HR—Philadelphia, Trillo (5).

Montreal 010 001 000—2 8 3
Cincinnati 210 300 01x—7 12 0
Rogers, Bahnsen (5), Sosa (5), Grimsley (7) and Carter; LaCoss and Bench. W—LaCoss, 14-5. L—Rogers, 11-8. HRs—Montreal, Perez (13). Cincinnati, Foster (22), Bench (15).

San Diego 002 200 010—5 13 2
St. Louis 501 011 00x—8 12 1
Owchinko, Mura (1), Rasmussen (4), D'Acquisto (6), Lollar (8) and Fahey; Fulgham and Simmons. W—Fulgham, 6-4. L—Owchinko, 4-8. HR—St.Louis, Simmons (21).

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

BOSTON—Acquired a third-round 1980 draft choice from Indiana as compensation for the Pacers signing of Frankie Sanders, guard-forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

BALTIMORE—Cut Derrel Luce, linebacker. Acquired Steve Zabel, linebacker, on waivers from New England.

MINNESOTA—Released Jerry Meter, linebacker. Acquired Joe Harris, linebacker, on waivers from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Ron Shumon, linebacker.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

BUFFALO—Named Ed Chadwick a special assignments scout.

COLORADO—Signed Kevin Morrison, defenseman; Peter McNamee, defenseman-left wing; and Stan Gulutzan, left wing.

EDMONTON—Traded Reg Thomas, left wing, to Toronto for a future draft choice.

LOS ANGELES—Acquired Andre St. Laurent, center, from Detroit plus Detroit's No.1 draft pick in 1980 and the option of its No.2 choice in 1980 or No.1 choice in 1981 as compensation for Dale McCourt, center.

WINNIPEG—Signed Jimmy Mann, forward, to a multiyear contract.

...ajor League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	73	52	.584	—
	68	53	.562	3
	67	56	.545	5
	65	59	.524	7½
	64	62	.508	9½
	51	71	.418	20½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	72	55	.567	—
	71	57	.555	1½
	59	67	.468	12½
	58	69	.457	14
	54	74	.422	18½
	50	77	.394	22

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	80	43	.650	—
	76	48	.613	4½
	74	52	.594	6½
	68	56	.548	12½
	66	60	.524	15½
	63	63	.500	18½
	39	87	.310	42½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	70	57	.551	—
	66	59	.528	3
	65	61	.516	4½
	62	64	.492	7½
	56	71	.441	14
	54	73	.425	16
	40	87	.315	30

CFL Standings

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Montreal	4	2	0	8	107	85
Toronto	4	2	0	8	93	81
Ottawa	2	3	1	5	132	122
Hamilton	1	6	0	2	99	154
West						
British Columbia	5	1	1	11	142	99
Edmonton	4	0	2	10	203	90
Calgary	5	1	0	10	118	90
Winnipeg	1	5	0	2	85	169
Saskatchewan	0	6	0	0	76	155

Wednesday's Game
Calgary 4, Saskatchewan 5

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

A Reproduction Tail

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Copying machines are revolutionizing the way we live. With recording tape, a person can create a private musical library far more cheaply than by buying records. With print duplicators, a fetching piece of writing can be quickly reproduced and circulated among hundreds of acquaintances without the expense of paying the writer for copies of his labor.



Baker

It is the miracle of the loaves and the fishes made commonplace, and naturally it creates problems. The fish vendors and bread salesmen who suffered losses are ignored in the telling of that wonderful event, but you can bet they regarded the whole business as more swindle than miracle.

The problems created by new copying technology are mostly of this sort. Writers, publishers, musicians and record tycoons complain they are cheated of the fruit of their enterprise. It is an old complaint. The current Journal of the American Duplicating Association reports a more bemusing problem experienced by Myra Goltz in one of the Midwestern states.

* * *

Mrs. Goltz was so fond of her husband, Hector, that she had four copies of him run off on an experimental machine under development by Spectronics Laboratories. Since the machine was still imperfect, the four additional Hectors were blurred somewhat around the edges and the color was slightly off.

Hector did not resent this. He was such a splendid husband that he rarely made a fuss about trivialities. He was such a splendid husband, in fact, that Mrs. Goltz was the envy of all the women in town, both nubile and long-married.

Inevitably, while counting her Hectors one night at bedtime, Mrs. Goltz noticed one was missing. He was not one of the better copies, having come off the machine with a decidedly green tinge to his cheeks and a badly blurred nose. When Mrs. Goltz learned that a divorcee in the next block had left town hurriedly, she was not alarmed.

The divorcee took him in disguise to Nervtron, the giant Texas conglomerate which had been developing a high-resolution horse-copying machine. Its plan was to copy the 10 fastest horses on the continent and give Nervtron's sagging stock a shot in the arm by cleaning up at the racetrack.

* * *

The engineer in charge of the project was the divorcee's former husband. In return for being relieved of alimony, he agreed to see if the new horse-copying process could be used to reproduce the stolen Hector in natural color with a neat nose.

When the divorcee picked up the finished copy, she was delighted. His color and nose were so good that Mrs. Goltz herself could not have distinguished him from the original. It was only later that the divorcee discovered that her new Hector also came with a full-length horsetail.

Unbeknownst to her, however, the engineer had run off several thousand copies, thinking they would make nice presents to his women acquaintances. The expense of feeding them soon became intolerable and the sound of horsetails slapping at flies kept him awake, so he turned them loose.

Thinking as one, they slowly gravitated over the years back to their old home town.

Mrs. Goltz was out of the country, seeing Yucatan with the original Hector. Her three remaining copies had long since been hauled off in the night by marriageable women. Imagine her surprise, on returning, to find half the marrying female population of the town enjoying bliss with Hectors.

And such beautiful Hectors. Whereas her own Hector had gone a bit gray and extraneous around the abdomen, these were crisp, taut, young Hectors remembered from the early days of marriage.

Mrs. Goltz became disgruntled with the original and furious with the women of the town. What right did they have to salad-days Hectors while she, Mrs. Goltz, was left with nothing but the eroding original? Her unhappiness infected the original Hector, who died of a broken heart.

His obituary observed that he had been famous throughout the county as the only Hector in the region to lack a horsetail.

Mary Blume

Chaillot: The Palace of the Grandiose

PARIS (IHT) — Originally the site of stone quarries and convents, the hill of Chaillot has over the centuries offered an irresistible peak for grandiose plans — a giant statue of Napoleon in his little corporal's uniform, an immense allegorical work entitled La France Intelligente, a Haussmannesque amphitheater.

Reality turned out to be equally outsized. The Trocadero Palace, built for the 1878 Exposition, was Victorian Moorish in style, with a colossal statue of Fame on its roof. When the Exposition ended, the city of Paris sensibly refused to take over the building and so the state installed in it the Museum of Comparative Sculpture conceived by Viollet-le-Duc (now the Musee des Monuments Historiques), a Far Eastern museum, and an Ethnographic museum, now the Musee de l'Homme.

For the 1937 Exposition the Trocadero Palace was replaced by the present Palais de Chaillot, another overweening structure with cultural exhortations by Paul Valery engraved in gold over its portals.

In addition to the Musee de l'Homme and the Musee des Monuments Historiques, Chaillot houses a spanking nautical museum, the Cinematheque, and the theater where Jean Vilar and his TNP performed. The Chaillot is constructed in a way that it is both pompous and exiguous. The museums' display space consists of long corridors, the theater's builders neglected to provide for a way to carry in sets. When the Cinematheque opened its museum a few years back, it was hardly surprising that the fine chronological display should be disturbed by the fact that the entrance door had been put where the exit should be, and vice versa.

Attacks in the Press

Except for its obvious attractions for skateboarders, Chaillot hadn't been in the news for some time. Then suddenly this summer the weekly Le Point and the daily Le Monde published long mocking pieces attacking the center's existence in such phrases as "the temple of the mind seems in full hibernation despite summer's sun." The Musee de la Marine was said to be sinking, the theater swallowing huge sums without a trace; the Musee des Monuments Historiques was an empty, unlighted, unheated desert; the Musee de l'Homme was described as being in an advanced state of fossilization.

The trouble, according to insiders, began when the sister of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who has been taking an interest in cultural affairs, invited choreographer Maurice Bejart to take over Chaillot. French Culture Minister Philippe Lecat is said eagerly to have seconded the idea that Bejart be given the second floor of the Musee des Monuments Historiques. A spate of angry petition-signing ensued, followed by attacks on the Chaillot institutions in the press.

The Musee des Monuments Historiques, a weird collection of plaster casts of famous statues, is perhaps the most expendable of Chaillot's institutions, Viollet-le-Duc's idea of a museum of comparative sculpture having been supplanted by mass tourism and photography. "Still," points out Nancy Wise, press attache at the Musee de l'Homme, "the Musee des Monuments Historiques is the only museum where visitors can touch the displays. It's important for people who are blind, and nothing much is done for people who are blind."

The Musee de l'Homme, attacked for being fossilized at the same time as it is being praised for its current Death Rites show, is a curiously successful mixture of museum and research center. Its curators are all researchers which means perhaps that they devote less time to displays than they might but also that they bring enormous specialist knowledge and passion to their jobs and that they can welcome fellow scholars and students to informal views of the four stories of reserves that make up the major part of the museum (only 400 square meters of space is available for temporary shows).

The permanent collection includes a dizzying range of skulls (the museum owns 400,000), tools, jewelry, masks, an eskimo kayak, a model Hopi village, spittoons for betel chewers, combs from the New Hebrides, scrimshaw, Cambodian baskets, looms, figures of a Dutchman in wooden shoes, and a Portuguese fisherman in a knitted cap. The museum has the most important collection of ethnic costumes in the world and is divided into three sections, ethnography, anthropology and prehistory. Its formidable collection of 7,000 musical instruments includes a neolithic xylophone, while at the bottom of a staircase stands a stuffed polar bear and cub that the Museum of Natural History, to which the Musee de l'Homme is attached, evidently decided to unload.

Part of the museum's collection dates back to the royal "cabinets of curiosities," later moved to the Bibliotheque Nationale and the Louvre. Part of the North American collection was put in the Louvre in 1878; the Louvre finding the objects ugly shipped them off to the Museum of Natural History and eventually they ended at the Musee de l'Homme. The museum's present budget for new acquisitions is a mingy 60,000 francs a year.

Many distinguished scholars have been attached to the museum (Claude Levi-Strauss is still on its board of directors) and in World War II its labyrinthine halls provided a perfect setting for one of France's first Resistance movements.

The staff must be endlessly inventive. In the American reserves, dominated by a huge, scowling poster of Geronimo, a revolving metal stand for displaying paperbacks has been used to hold Aztec plates. In the Far Eastern section, assistant curators, knowing that they will never get the $2,500 necessary to make a new showcase, have built 20 of them themselves.

"People are always saying they have no money and no personnel," says assistant curator Bernard Dupaigne. "Well, they have their own hands to use."

'They're terrible objects. They are of no interest now, but who knows in 10 years? We are here to keep, not to choose.'

The museum is used to criticism, particularly from ambassadors of developing countries who want pictures of modern factories to be shown next to tribal ornaments. But to suggest, as Le Monde does, that the Musee de l'Homme illustrates the scientist's typical aversion to nonspecialists is to deny the honorable scholarly and pedagogic function of the museum.

The staff is aware of its weaknesses but also of its responsibilities. A walk through the reserves of several departments shows a dizzying array of objects in cabinets, shelves, corners and even refrigerators where clothes made from furs and skins are stored. The objects are carefully cataloged and kept with a fine disregard for aesthetics and a strong concern for anything that might illuminate man's past. The Oriental section, for example, includes some hideous souvenirs brought back from Vietnam in the 19th century.

"They're terrible objects," says Bernard Dupaigne. "They are of no interest now, but who knows in 10 years? We are here to keep, not to choose."

PEOPLE: *Moscow Gets Coppola And 'Kantry Vestern'*

While the critics battle it out in the U.S. over whether his Vietnam War epic "Apocalypse Now" is a smash or a flop, director **Francis Ford Coppola** is enjoying a vacation in Moscow. At least that's the way he sees it. Actually, he is attending the Moscow Film Festival. But even 8,000 miles from the fray, the film still finds him. "I really tried to make an artistic, innovative film," he said. "I already had the commercial success of the 'Godfather' films. I knew I was attempting something very ambitious, but I didn't know to what extent I would succeed. I have that answer now." United Artists reported that the $31-million picture grossed $322,489 dollars on the first five days at the three theaters where it is playing in New York, Los Angeles and Toronto . . . **Clarence (Gatemouth) Brown** and his country fiddle turned them on at a Moscow concert hall, and Russian fans shouted "Bravo" and tossed flowers. "Spasibo," the 54-year-old Gatemouth kept saying, his hand over his heart. The tall, lean black man in the cowboy outfit and 10-gallon hat brought his five-man band and his program of jazz, blues and country-and-western from Louisiana for a five-day Moscow run. The mostly young audience responded ardently to the mistress of ceremonies' introduction of the numbers — the "blyuzy" that were born in Gatemouth's native South, she explained, and the "kantry vestern" and the more familiar "djass."

* * *

Former South Vietnamese Premier **Nguyen Cao Ky**, who operates a liquor store and delicatessen in Norwalk, Calif., says another refugee member of the family is coming to live in the United States. He is Ky's nephew, **Nguyen Cao Minh**, whose father is still in Vietnam. He is said to have left June 18 on a fishing boat after bribing officials with $2,000 in gold. Ky said that he had several other relatives still in Vietnam but "I can't tell" about them.

* * *

No one thought he would have trouble finding work, and indeed **Brock Adams**, who resigned late last month as U.S. secretary of transportation, has wasted little time. Starting in mid-September, he will be a partner in the firm of Houger, Garvey and Schubert, specialists in international law. Others left out in last month's Cabinet shuffle are also making plans. **Griffin Bell** has left the Justice Department to practice law in Atlanta; **Joseph Califano Jr.**, the former secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and **Michael Blumenthal**, the former Treasury secretary, are both contemplating books about their experiences.

* * *

A Yugoslav marathon swimmer, **Veljko Rogosic**, has swum the Adriatic Sea from Italy in record time, stroking from the Italian resort of Caorlea across a stormy Adriatic to the Yugoslav town of Umag in [illegible] hours, a record. Tanjug said Rogosic covered 75 kilometers, and came to a welcome from 5,000 local residents and tourists.

* * *

When **Gerry Spiess** set out to cross the Atlantic in 54 days aboard his 10-foot sailboat "Yankee Girl," he overdid his grocery list. So, in Minneapolis, he auctioned off the leftovers — canned goods, bottles of root beer and the like — raising about $5,400 for charity. Says Spiess, "I didn't realize I had this much food until I started unpacking it when I got home."

* * *

It seems there'll always be an Osmond somewhere on the record charts. Another one has joined the Provo, Utah, show biz family: a boy — born Tuesday to **Suzanne Osmond**, wife of **Alan**, the brother of Marie and **Donny**, whose wife, Debra also had a son just weeks ago. The latest little Osmond — **David Levi** — is the 21st grandchild of **George** and **Olive Osmond**, parents of the clan.

* * *

The Lone Ranger rides again, but not against the black hats of yesteryear. This time the masked man — played for 30 years on radio and television by **Clayton Moore** — is gunning for Lone Ranger Television Inc. The firm, which won a court order forbidding Moore to wear his mask in public or bill himself as the Lone Ranger, wants to make a Ranger movie, but says Moore, at 64, is too old to play the part. Fighting back, Moore showed up at a Los Angeles press conference in white hat and mask. "I believe in fighting for what is right; that is part of the Lone Ranger creed," he said, adding that he has a 34-inch waistline and runs four miles a day — without Silver.

—SAMUEL JUST[illegible]

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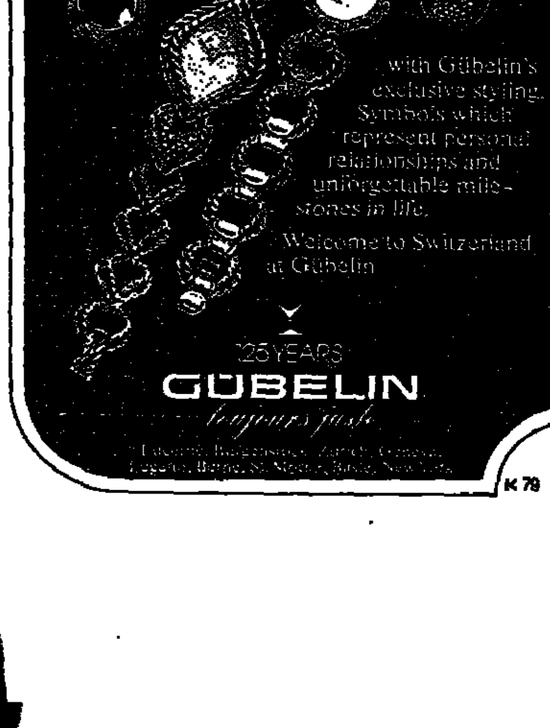
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